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IT MIGHT ADJOURN IN MAY

No Good Reason Why Congress Should Be in Session Longer.

NOTHING TO GAIN BY WAITING

If the Republicans Wish to Please the Country They Should Quit Talking and Go Home.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—There is great probability that the wish of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation for a short session of Congress will be gratified. When the House of Representatives organized it was understood to be the determination of Speaker Reed that the session should be a short one, his theory being that there was no reason in sight for a protracted session of the Congress. Mr. Reed saw much more clearly than some of his associates were willing to see that it would be impossible to enact legislation such as the Republicans would like to put on the statute books, and that the hanging on here to make a pretense of doing something would hurt the Republican Party in the estimation of the country. His suggestion that the country would thank Congress as much for the things it would not do as it would for the things done has been referred to often.

It is now admitted that all the necessary work of the Congress may be completed before the middle of May. An adjournment before June 1 would be an extraordinary event, and to Washington it would be an event not altogether welcome, for Washington likes to have the members here as long as possible adding life and promoting the circulation of money in the capital. Nothing but a prolongation of the discussion on international questions is likely to cause the extension of the session beyond the beginning of June. That would be regarded by few business men as a justification of an extension, and politicians only, who fancy that there is capital to be made out of endeavoring to put the Administration "in a hole" about something, would insist that the session should be continued until every member should have had opportunity to say something very old and commonplace about one or more of the international controversies in which the Jingoes have sought to involve the United States.

The Urgent Deficiency bill, which carries much that ordinarily goes in the General Deficiency bill, the Army bill, the Diplomatic, the Naval Academy, and the Pension Appropriation bills already have become laws. The Agricultural bill is in conference, the Indian and Legislative bills are in the Senate Committee. The Post Office bill has passed the House. The Fortifications and Naval bills are about ready for report from the House committees. The Sundry Civil bill has been taken up in the Appropriations Committee, and will be ready to report in about ten days. The General Deficiency bill, which comes last, is not expected to occupy much time. The District of Columbia bill is completed except as to the provision for charities, for the recasting of which the bill was recommitted.

The only bill that is hanging fire in the Appropriation Committee is that for rivers and harbors. This probably will not be out of the committee for two weeks, and it may be held longer. At the beginning of the session the intention was to cut this bill down very low, but it has grown in the hands of the committee until it promises to be quite as large as that of the last Congress. All the other appropriation bills may be disposed of before this one, and it is a question, in view of the opposition to its carrying so much, whether Congress could be kept in session by this bill if it should be delayed long. There promises to be a lively conflict over it, and the economists might be glad to see it fall of passage at this session, if it may not be cut down.

Interests of candidates for the Presidency hardly may be subserved by a prolongation of the session of Congress. Mr. Reed knows that, while he is acting as Speaker he is inviting attention to Congress that cannot make a record of progress for the party. The crank resolutions introduced by members for political gain have only provoked ridicule for the men who have introduced them; the tariff bill has disappeared into a coffin on the Senate side; all silver bills have disappeared.

The promises made by the Republicans in the last Congress to improve upon the record of the Democrats in solving the banking question have resulted in nothing up to this time, but a squabble in the Committee on Banking and Currency and the blocking of all progress by the resolute attitude of the Chairman, who will not consent willingly to a banking bill that is not his own, which he considers a very good one, but which some of the Quinsigamond man's associates declare they cannot understand.

One serious reason that deters the Republicans from hastening the close of the session is the anxiety lest, if the Republicans should go home, the President would do something that would give the people a slant toward the Democratic Party that would disturb the calculations of the Republican leaders. This fear is one of the controlling motives in the direction of a session about as long as usual. Speaker Reed is understood to have no fear on this score and to have expressed scorn for the small politicians who expect to win some advantage over the Administration by camping on the White House stoops, in the hope that the President will come out and quarrel with the tramps who have undertaken to annoy him. The statement of the condition of the appropriation bills is almost convincing that if the Senate and the House were inclined to agree with the business men, they could adjourn in a month.

It would be necessary to concentrate attention on a few measures to accomplish such a result. Cuban resolutions would have to be put through or put aside. As the resolutions pending are admitted by eminent Republican authority as intended to be without power, the failure to pass them could not hurt nor help anybody. The absolute release of business from the anxiety felt while Congress is in session undoubtedly would be gratifying to many men besides those who spoke in the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation. It would disappoint only those who look upon Congress as a machine in which party capital is manufactured.

As a factory of that sort the Fifty-fourth Congress will be recorded as one of the greatest failures of the century.

L. C. Leiter has been talking about the effect upon the country in a business way of the discussions in Congress, and is quoted as saying that he believes that as long as the discussions shall continue the revival of prosperity will be postponed. Before the Venezuelan outbreak affairs were looking well, and an active Winter was promised both the industrial and the commercial interests of the country, but the continued "jingo" agitation, the blustering policy of Congress, and the war talk in the newspapers have produced a nervous apprehension in money centres that has made capital timid, and has prevented persons from investing in new enterprises and undertaking obligations that might be affected by future events.

No prudent man will accept a contract for future delivery, or one that is subject to speculative influences so long as Congress maintains its belligerent attitude and talks war. And a great many enterprises that were contemplated have been abandoned or deferred until the Cuban and Venezuelan questions are settled.

Mr. Leiter tells of a recent event in Chicago that came within his personal knowledge, and which, he says, is only one of many that might be cited. Arrangements were made early in the Winter for a loan of $1,250,000, at 4 per cent., which was to be used in the erection of a large office building in the central part of the city, but when the war talk was commenced the offer was withdrawn, and the expenditure of that large sum, the most of which would have been paid out for labor, was prevented. Another case, also in Chicago, is cited, in which negotiations for a ninety-nine-year lease of an important piece of property in the business section of the city were suspended until the parties interested could determine whether we were to have war or not.

SAYS HE IS MARSHAL NEY'S SON.

The Rev. James A. Weston Writes of a Doctor in Kentucky Who Confirms His Book on Napoleon's General.

The Rev. James A. Weston, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, at Hickory, N. C., who lately wrote a carefully prepared work on "Historic Doubts as to the Execution of Marshal Ney," has informed his publisher, Thomas Whittaker of this city, that the theory that Ney was not killed on the day he is supposed to have been shot in France, on Dec. 7, 1815, has been still further confirmed by recent researches.

According to Mr. Weston's book, Peter Stuart Ney, who taught school in North and South Carolina and died on Nov. 15, 1846, was Marshal Ney. After diligent search, Mr. Weston was able to learn that a son of Marshal Ney called upon Peter Stuart Ney about seventeen years after the latter's arrival here but whether this son went back to France or remained here was not discovered until a few days ago, when Mr. Weston found the missing son, who is a respected and venerable physician. Dr. Weston writes:

"I found the old gentleman," writes Mr. Weston, "now eighty-eight years of age, living in a small Kentucky town not far from Louisville, Ky. When he learned my errand he evinced no hesitation in admitting his identity. He said that he came to this country in 1837 and paid a visit to his father in exile. His father gave him $1,000, and he entered the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which institution he was graduated in due course with the degree of M. D. During his whole life in the United States, however, he has lived under an assumed name. He had read the book relative to the identity of his father and Peter Stuart Ney, and admitted the correctness of the facts. He said that on the evening after the supposed execution his father visited the house of his mother in Paris and remained a few minutes. The man was not willing to speak without reserve about many matters, but he has written a history of his father, which he has placed in my hands, to be published after his death. The old gentleman fought in the Mexican war, and is now involved in some international complication between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Weston says the man's identity will not be disclosed until after his death.

SEVERE WEATHER ON THE PACIFIC.

Steamer Bound for Yokohama Puts Into Honolulu Short of Coal—Wreck of the Mattie T. Dyer.

HONOLULU, March 5.—The steamship Rio de Janeiro arrived here on the 3d, out of coal, twenty-six days from San Francisco. She had battled sixteen days with heavy head gales on the northern route. When her coal supply was too nearly exhausted for her to make the few hundred miles remaining to Yokohama she put about for Honolulu, making sail. Before reaching here she had burned her after deckhouse and mizzen topmast, and had but twenty tons of coal left. Her mails were forwarded on the 3d inst. by the City of Peking. She will sail to-day for Yokohama.

Capt. Mockler and twenty-two men of the wrecked sealing schooner Mattie T. Dyer arrived safely at Honolulu March 1. The Dyer sailed from San Francisco Feb. 2. She struck on a reef off French Frigate Shoal Feb. 22 and sank in ten minutes. All the crew escaped in four boats. Three boats, with provisions and water, were stove alongside. The crews had no water, and only two dozen cans of peaches.

After vainly digging for water on a sand spit, they set sail for Niyhau, 400 miles distant. The Captain's and mate's boat reached Niyhau Feb. 28. The third boat landed at Kauai Feb. 28. The steamer Keauhou picked up the fourth boat Feb. 29. The men were nearly exhausted by hunger and thirst.

The United States steamship Adams arrived March 1, twelve days from San Francisco.

The United States steamship Bennington sails to-day for San Francisco. United States Minister Willis has announced his intention to leave soon for a sixty days' furlough at his home.

Princess Kaiulani's pension of $2,000 a year is likely to be granted by the Legislature.

BOTH HANDS AND EYESIGHT GONE.

A Russian Doctor Hurt While Experimenting in Chicago with Chemicals —An Explosion.

CHICAGO, March 12.—While Dr. Henry B. Berghill was experimenting with some chemicals at 323 Centre Street late this afternoon, an explosion blew off both his hands, destroyed his sight, and inflicted other injuries about the head and face. He will live. The house in which the explosion occurred was damaged badly.

Dr. Berghill came here from Russia a short time ago, having offended the Russian Government through his Nihilistic sympathies.

He is a Knight of the Imperial Order of St. George, and also wears the Roumanian Iron Cross and the Russian Cross of St. George. The latter decoration was given him for saving a number of lives in a Nihilistic outbreak in St. Petersburg.

LENTEN PLEASURES IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Cleveland Entertained at Luncheon by Mrs. Wilson.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Postmaster General Wilson, entertained at a luncheon to-day, in honor of Mrs. Cleveland. The other guests were Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Miss Herbert, Miss Morton, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Charles Howry, Mrs. Holmes Conrad, Mrs. Dabney, Mrs. Sowers, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, and Miss Hamlin. The table decorations were in pink.

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, Prof. and Mrs. Gallaudet, and ex-Gov. and Mrs. Shepherd gave dinners to-night.

The National Geographic Society gave a large reception to-night at the Arlington to the members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission and ladies. The rooms were handsomely decorated and the attendance of the society and friends was large. Mrs. Olney was the hostess for the society, assisted by Mrs. Dale, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Hagde, Mrs. Hyde, Mme. de Mendonça, Mrs. Thomas Nelson-Page, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Duffield, Miss Hamlin, Miss Rochester, Miss Stevenson, and Miss Rockhill.

Mrs. Hearst entertained a large company to-night at a musical.

Women May Be Lay Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day rejected the resolution submitted to all conferences by the last general conference in 1892, permitting the admission of males only to the general conference as lay delegates. The vote was 3 in favor of the resolution and 86 against it, while 124 members were recorded as "declining to vote." The conference thus virtually sanctioned the admission of women as lay delegates. The conference will vote upon a resolution which was adopted by the last general conference, and also submitted to the different annual conferences, providing for the admission of men and women as lay delegates to the general body. It is expected that this will meet with affirmative action.

Torpedo Boat Ericsson Libeled.

NEW-LONDON, March 12.—The torpedo boat Ericsson was this forenoon libeled for $2,500 by the crew and $500 by Darrow & Comstock for material, &c. United States Marshal Morris was put aboard the vessel, which is on the marine railway of the Morgan Iron Works. The Ericsson was hauled out in order that the bottom of the vessel be inspected. It had been announced that she would leave here Saturday for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and as there were some liabilities here, the creditors, to protect themselves, had the vessel libeled.

Color Sergt. Braisted Improving.

The condition of Peter B. Braisted, the veteran Color Sergeant of the Seventh Regiment, who is ill at his home, 305 West Fourth Street, was reported as improving yesterday.

FOR PEACE IN KENTUCKY

Chairman's Ruling as to a Quorum May End the Trouble.

DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Police Cleared the House at Yesterday's Session—Position of the Unseated Members.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—Gov. Bradley and Mayor Julian had a conference this morning about preserving the peace in case of trouble in the Legislature to-day, and at 10 o'clock six big policemen were stationed in the lobby, between the House and Senate Chamber. The Mayor also had conferences with the presiding officers of the Senate and House. The Mayor wanted the House cleared of all except members and officers when the time for the joint session arrived. By 11 o'clock the House was jammed. Women formed a large portion of the crowd.

Senator A. D. James said he did not consider himself expelled from the Senate, claiming that that body was adjourned before his expulsion was voted on.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Jones (Rep.) offered an amendmdent to the Journal which made it appear that the Senate had adjourned before the report declaring seats vacant was considered. The Lieutenant Governor said he had intended finally to put the motion for expulsion. The Senate voted down the amendment, and approved the Journal as it stood.

The Mayor ordered the police to clear the lobby of all but members and officers before noon. The crowd resented this, but ex-members and State officials had to go, as well as the rabble. The Chief of Police of Lexington and three of his men assisted the Frankfort officers. John Chinn, James Williams, and Walter Sharp were allowed to stay as special assistants to the Senate Doorkeeper, as were many other friends of Blackburn who wore police badges.

James and Walton were still in the House when the Senate was announced at the door ready for the joint session. Sheriff Armstrong and several strange deputies were on the floor. When the roll was called none of the Republicans answered to his name until Deboe was called, when he responded. Jones, Lay, and Landes followed, and all the Republicans began answering to their names.

Neither Clerk called the names of the unseated members. No one attempted to interfere with James and Walton, who still had seats on the floor. Senator Bronston (Dem.) asked for the reading of yesterday's Journal of each House. Mr. Burnet (Rep.) objected to the reading of any but the joint session Journal. The Chair decided that the Journal of the joint proceedings could be read.

Mr. Bronston said that he had seen stationed in the corridor police officers. Declaring for peace, he asked that every one be excluded from the floor except the actual members and officers and bona fide newspaper correspondents. He made an eloquent plea for peace. The Chair ruled that the rules allowed ex-members and State officials on the floor, but he put Mr. Bronston's request in the shape of a motion.

The Republicans refused to vote and broke a quorum. The Chair decided that no quorum had voted and that the motion was lost. While all this was going on the rotunda continued virtually empty, but an immense crowd thronged the lower floor of the building.

Mr. Carroll began to indicate members, and forced from the Chair the most important ruling of the session. He declared that he would rule on all questions that seventy members must be present "and voting." This removed the menace to the Democrats from the presence of James and Walton, even if Dunlap were also present.

The Chair demanded the roll call for the vote for Senator, while Mr. Bronston demanded that the Sergeant at Arms remove all who were not entitled to seats. This Assistant Sergeant Sommers started to do, but as it interfered with the roll call, which had been started, he sat down. The Republicans did not vote, and the Democrats divided themselves between Carlisle and Blackburn in the usual proportion. The session then adjourned.

It is agreed on all sides that the Chair's ruling that seventy must be present and voting relieves the situation. Nobody will now object to the presence of the unseated members, and no more trouble is looked for. The ballot stood: Blackburn, 51; Carlisle, 12; Buckner, 1.

The Democrats are jubilant over the Chair's ruling. They think they will get the seventy votes necessary to elect before the Legislature adjourns Tuesday. Both houses have adjourned.

REVIEWS HIS OLD COMMAND.

Gen. Daniel Sickles Critically Inspects the Twelfth Regiment.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles last night, for the first time since the war, reviewed his old command, the Twelfth Regiment.

The review was in the regiment's armory, at Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue.

The regiment was formed for parade in three battalions of four companies each, making a total of 530 men in line. It was under command of Col. Dowd. The battalions were commanded by Majors Leonard and Burns, and Capt. Conlent. Gen. Sickles was dressed in the regular army uniform of a Major General.

The regiment formed for review in line of battalion, and Gen. Sickles, accompanied by Col. Dowd, inspected each battalion. After inspection the regiment passed in review before Gen. Sickles, Col. Dowd, and his staff.

At the conclusion of the review, Gen. Sickles presented to the Regimental Rifle Team the team medals. The Regimental Rifle Team won the championship of the First Brigade at Creedmoor, Oct. 10, 1895.

ORDERED OUT OF THE JURY BOX.

J. B. Fenton Denies that He Spoke to a Suitor Against the City.

John B. Fenton of 399 East Eighth Street, a juror in the case of Charles M. King against the city, was ordered from the jury box yesterday by Justice Sedgwick in Part II. of the Supreme Court, and the trial was continued with eleven jurors. The Justice said to him: "You are excused from further duty."

King is suing the city to recover $50,000 damages for injuries sustained in October, 1890, by falling down an excavation at Waverley Place and Greene Street.

Fenton declared that he did not understand why he was told to leave the jury-box. The counsel in the case and Justice Sedgwick declined to discuss the matter.

It was learned, however, that information had been given to Justice Sedgwick that Fenton met the plaintiff in the hall after court had adjourned Wednesday, and said to him: "I will stand by you."

This Fenton absolutely denied, and declared that he had not spoken to the plaintiff.

Wrong Schooner Reported Ashore.

NORTHPORT, L. I., March 12.—The schooner driven ashore on Eaton's Neck during the storm yesterday is the Kate Scranton of Sag Harbor, and not the Emma Bates, as reported. The men drowned through the swamping of the yawl were Charles Christerman, mate, thirty years old, a Norwegian, and George Upther of Sag Harbor, colored, thirty years old. The swamping of the boat was caused by the failure of the crew to place the plug in the bottom of the boat. The schooner is a total wreck.

POPE BICYCLE BUILDING BURNED

Only the Walls Remain of the Handsome Boston Headquarters of the Columbia Wheel.

BOSTON, March 12.—The handsome building 219, 221, and 223 Columbus Avenue, occupied by the Pope Manufacturing Company, bicycle manufacturers, was damaged by fire this afternoon. The building was six stories high, of white brick, with terra-cotta trimmings.

The inside of the building from basement to roof was almost entirely burned out, and it is estimated that the loss both to building and stock will be about $125,000. The fire started in the basement, presumably in the woodpile just back of the boiler.

The building was supposed to be proof against fire, but it did but little toward resisting the flames, although the walls bore the heat well and will probably be of some use in rebuilding. The walls, however, on the upper story of the southerly side are cracked, and this portion of the structure will have to be torn down.

When the fire started there were thirty-five employes in the building, and several had a hard time getting out.

On the first, second, and third floors were 1,700 bicycles, and the fourth floor contained about 5,000 tires. All of the wheels and tires were destroyed and also 175 second hand wheels which were used on the fifth floor in the riding academy. Besides these articles, there were about 20,000 pieces of machinery, all of which were totally destroyed.

William Ashton, the janitor, was on the fifth floor when the fire was discovered. He started down the stairs. When he reached the second floor he found that he could get no further, and he was taken out of the building with the aid of a ladder. R. W. Winkley, the private secretary of Col. Pope, was on this floor, and also had to get out by means of a ladder.

Col. Pope's War Relics Burned.

Col. Pope, who was at the exhibition of the designs for posters for his company in the Metropolitan Bicycling Company's Academy, Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard, last night said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that to him the principal loss in the fire that destroyed the Pope Manufacturing Company's building in Boston yesterday, was his war relics and valuable papers relating to the war.

"I valued them," he said, "more than anything else the fire destroyed."

COTTON BROKERS WERE AROUSED

Proposed Commission Change Begets Bad Feeling and One Man Strikes Another with an Umbrella.

There will be a ballot at the Cotton Exchange to-day on a proposed amendment to the by-laws to impose a penalty on brokers who execute orders at a lower commission than $5 each way per 100 bales. That has long been the nominal commission, but by splitting commissions and in other ways brokers have been doing business as low as $1 per 100 bales.

Much opposition has been raised to the enforcement of the $5 rate on the ground that it is intended to drive out small operators and leave the field to the large ones. A meeting of members on Wednesday to decide when the ballot should be taken developed some feeling, which was inflamed afterward in personal altercations.

The principal in one large house charged the principal of another house with having been a leader in cutting commissions and was given the lie direct. A broker for one of these two houses used such strong language to another broker who had also charged commission cutting that the one to whom the language was addressed hit the other over the head with an umbrella.

Bad feeling had not subsided yesterday, but since the altercations had not occurred at a meeting or in business hours officers of the Exchange did not take cognizance of them. The ballot to-day will doubtless bring out the full strength of both sides.

SUGGESTS COL. LAMONT FOR GOVERNOR.

Ex-Mayor Kirk of Syracuse Thinks Democrats Can Win Next Fall.

Ex-Mayor William B. Kirk of Syracuse, one of the most prominent Democrats in his section of the State, was at the Hoffman House yesterday. Speaking of the Gubernatorial campaign of next Fall, Mr. Kirk said:

"I believe that the Democrats should nominate Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, for Governor. There are several very good reasons why he should be nominated and elected. He is qualified for the place in every way. He can command the united support of the Democratic Party. Both the Cleveland and Hill elements of the party in the State would, I am sure, support him heartily. I do not know of a stronger or more available Democrat that we could name.

"The Democrats can certainly carry the State this year, for the Republicans have legislated badly. It took the Democrats ten years to commit blunders enough to cause the party's defeat. The Republicans have committed enough in one year to warrant their retirement from power. Look at the Raines bill and at the heavy taxes imposed upon the people. The tax increase will play much more of a figure in the next campaign than it did in the last. When the farmer looks at his tax receipt this Fall, and sees how much more he has had to pay than under the Democratic administrations, he will hold the Republican Party responsible. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that we can elect Col. Lamont Governor on State issues this year."

ST. KITT'S UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Blacks Threaten to Burn the Town and Murder the White People.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The State Department has received from Mr. Leopold Moore, United States Consular Agent at St. Kitt's, one of the British West India Islands, a complete account of the recent disturbances.

He says that six weeks ago the laborers of the sugar estates struck for higher wages, their pay having been reduced, and set fire to the canes on the estates whose proprietors refused to accede to their demands. Fortunately, H. M. S. Cordelia had just arrived, and a force was landed. After a skirmish, in which "three of the black rioters were killed and several wounded," partial order was restored.

The value of goods taken or destroyed by the mob is estimated at $5,000. Several attempts were made to fire the town, but the marines extinguished the flames. The warship will remain for the present, as the blacks are making threats to burn the town and murder the white people at the first opportunity. The island is now under martial law.

To Rival Chicago's Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Articles of incorporation of the Consolidated Produce and Stock Exchange, a reputed anti-Board of Trade organization of ample capital and individual standing, were taken out to-day at Springfield. The association is said to have secured possession of a building near the Board of Trade, and a big "floor" is to be built for an exchange in stocks and produce. Several dissatisfied members of the Board of Trade, including one of the present Directors, are identified with the management of the new undertaking.

Freight and Snow Plow in Collision.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—A snowplow and a local freight train on the Berkshire Division of the New-Haven Road came together near Kent Furnace about noon to-day. Conductor Henry Murphy of Bridgeport, Conn., who was in charge of the plow, was killed. Assistant Roadmaster Noonan and Assistant Superintendent W. K. Lyon of Bridgeport were injured.

He Congratulated His Wife

Upon discovering a champagne at $12 a case, (Great Western Champagne,) as dry and sparkling as the best chateau brands. Sold everywhere. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

ALL WERE FOR M'KINLEY

Patriotic Republican Club Named Gov. Morton for President.

BUT THE OHIO MAN GOT THE CHEERS

Col. Denison Says He Is the First Choice—Gen. Collis Bound to Go to St. Louis.

At a meeting in the rooms of the Patriotic Republican Club, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, last night, resolutions were passed making McKinley the second choice of the Republicans of the club, in the event of Gov. Morton's failure to get the nomination. The crowd that filled the parlors of the clubhouse showed in every way, however, that it was for McKinley first and last. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Whereas, The members of this club have been and are in accord with the sentiment expressed at the last Republican State Convention when the name of our esteemed Governor, Levi P. Morton, was presented as the standard bearer of the Republicans of this State for President of the United States; and,

Whereas, The question is being agitated regarding the second choice of the Republicans of this State for the office of President, in the event that the nomination of Gov. Morton should become impossible; therefore, it is

Resolved, That we declare our second choice to be Major McKinley, whose brilliant, honorable, patriotic, and statesmanlike record as a member of Congress and Governor would secure an unprecedented victory for our party, and result in a renewal of the prosperity which existed when the present incumbent Administration took charge of the affairs of our Government.

The temper of the meeting was first shown when Major McKinley's name was read out by Mayor's Marshal Michael J. Sheehy, who introduced the resolutions. The reader's voice was drowned in the cheers for McKinley. When Col. Charles H. Denison, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs of the Republican Club, in a speech came out openly for McKinley for first choice, the crowd cheered lustily. Mr. Stirle, the first speaker, said, among other things:

"I do not wish to say anything against Gov. Morton, and nothing can be said against him. His long career of public usefulness, his honesty and true public spirit, cannot be overlooked. I believe that he is sincere in his canvass for the Presidency, but I do not believe that he has any chance for the nomination.

"In the present crisis in National affairs, in its domestic trials and its tangled and strained foreign relations, I do not believe that the convention will commit the nomination to any man seventy-five years of age. It will give it to McKinley, Reed, or some other man in the prime of life."

Col. Charles H. Denison said: "The Republicans of New-York are now confronted with a great crisis. A few years ago, over the territory in which the civil war was fought, a widespread conspiracy and continued crime against the ballot box was fostered and carried out. Here in the State of New-York thieves thought they could do the same thing, and the Tammany organization did succeed in defeating the honest voters of the State, but in 1894 the people arose and swept the organization down. To-day the fight in New-York is for honest primaries."

Col. Denison, in referring to the resolution passed, said that he was in favor of making the second choice first, and that he believed nine out of every ten Republicans felt that way. He finished his speech with a eulogy of McKinley, and a prophecy that he would be the next President.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; Commissioner of Charities Wright, and Alderman Goodman came in while Col. Denison was speaking.

Gen. Collis made a speech in which he charged the Platt Republicans with trying to prevent the election of himself and Commissioner Wright as delegates to the St. Louis Convention by fraud. He said that he was working hard to checkmate them, and even if they succeeded he would go to St. Louis and make a fight before the committee on Contested Seats.

He was cheered when he arose to speak, but put a damper on the meeting by saying that he was working honestly for Levi P. Morton for first choice. The crowd didn't cheer that. When he added that he was for McKinley for second place he was loudly applauded.

JOHN BRADY, MOONSHINER, CONVICTED.

Sentenced to Eighteen Months in the Penitentiary—Other Sentences.

John Brady, said to be the king of "moonshiners," was yesterday convicted in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Brown, of being the part owner in an illicit distillery on Driggs Avenue, which was raided a year ago.

Brady is sixty-two years old. He lives at 151 Clifton Place, with his wife, two sons, and three daughters. He was arrested eighteen years ago for being in an illicit distillery and served ten months in the penitentiary for the offense.

Judge Brown sentenced Brady to eighteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Marcus Flohm, who was captured in an illicit still at 190 Meeker Avenue, was sent to the penitentiary for four months; Louis Roffman and Abraham Schieffen for two months each, and Jacob Weinstein for one month.

George Pardiger and Benjamin Alver, who were caught in the still at West Hills, were also sentenced. Alver was sent to the penitentiary for six weeks and Pardiger for two months.

GEORGE V. HARMON IN A HOSPITAL.

Cashier of the Southern Pacific Railway Stricken with Apoplexy.

George V. Harmon, cashier of the Southern Pacific Railway, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday morning at his office, 343 Broadway. In falling his head struck the floor, and it was at first supposed that he had sustained a concussion of the brain.

Mr. Harmon, who is fifty-three years old, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon Johnson stated late last evening that his patient was much improved, and would probably recover. He had recovered consciousness, and, though his left side was partly paralyzed at first, he had partly regained its use.

Mr. Harmon is a brother of Granville W. Harmon, Register of Kings County, and lives at 1,237 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

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Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President has approved the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to submit estimates for work upon Newtown Creek, N. Y.

SALISBURY LISTENS TO REASON.

Report Credited that He Assents to an Anglo-American Commission on Venezuela—Blue Book Inaccuracy.

LONDON, March 12.—In reply to a question, George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said the Government had no information that a settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty had been effected.

Despite Mr. Curzon's statement, a report is credited in the Ministerial circle that Prime Minister Salisbury has assented to the formation of an Anglo-American commission that will be authorized to settle the dispute.

The St. James's Gazette admits that there have been certain loose, careless, and misleading transactions introduced into the Blue Book, and gives as an instance the dispatch which was sent home to The Centurion in April, 1870, which, in effect, shows that the Dutch did not hold anything on the Cuyuni except a settlement at the mouth of that river where it joins the Essequibo.

The Gazette says that the compilers of the Blue Book in the Foreign Office certainly owe an explanation to the public.

The Morning Post will to-morrow criticise what it terms the vehement partisanship of The Chronicle in attacking the British case. It will accuse The Chronicle of careless statements and irrelevant declamations, and will say that it has evidently neglected to read the treaty of Munster. Happily, The Post adds, there are many indications that The Chronicle's attacks find faint response in the United States.

The Chronicle will to-morrow publish the last of its series of articles attacking the British case in the Venezuelan dispute. In instancing the inaccuracy of the Blue Book it says that if the object has been to prove the justice of Lord Salisbury's refusal to arbitrate, the compilation has doubtless fully answered its purpose, but such distortion of evidence as has been pointed out in the articles is utterly unworthy of the occasion or the subject.

TO INCREASE ITS MEMBERSHIP.

Union League Votes to Admit Two Hundred More Men—They Will Be Taken from the Waiting List.

The Union League Club, at its monthly meeting last night, determined to increase its membership from 1,600 to 1,800. This is the sequel of a contest that has been going on in the club for a long time.

There has been a waiting list of over 600, and some of the men have been on the list for years. The younger element has long been desirous of increasing the membership, but the increase has been opposed by the older and more conservative members. The resolution to add to the membership was brought before the club a year ago, but was voted down.

The proposition was renewed and posted on the bulletin board a month ago, and at the meeting of the club last night it was again opposed by some of the older members, but they were defeated by a large majority. One of the principal objections which had been urged against the increase of membership was that the accommodations in the clubhouse were limited, particularly in the café. This objection was obviated by the alterations which were made in the house during last Summer, when the meeting room on the second floor of the building was turned into a café, in which 250 members can be accommodated. The additional members will be taken from the waiting list.

The following persons who were recommended by the Committee on Admission were elected to membership at the meeting last night: Frank S. Jordan, John Farrell, Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker, William E. Stiger, Harry Harkness Flagler, Joseph H. Emery, Hugh N. Camp, Jr., Orville T. Waring, Arthur T. Kemp, Edward Kirkland Cowing, and Archer V. Pancoast.

MARK TWAIN SERIOUSLY ILL.

His Lecture Tour in the Orient Stopped at Jeypore.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch to The Central News from Bombay says that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is seriously ill at Jeypore.

He has been in the far Eastern countries on a lecture tour.

DEPRESSING PRICES OF SUGAR.

Austrian and German Regulations Will Prevent Much Fluctuation.

LONDON, March 12.—The United Press through inquiries in the sugar market learns that the American Sugar Trust is endeavoring to depress prices because of its having to buy 100,000 tons of sugar in Europe before the end of August. The necessity for this purchase is partly due to the shortage of the yield in Cuba. The trust has already bought Java and Egyptian sugar in advance of the crop of 1896.

It is believed here that Austria will shortly introduce legislation increasing the bounty on sugar and limiting the crop, and this, together with the action of the committee in the German Reichstag fixing the annual limit of the total taxable sugar production in Germany at 17,000,000 double quintals, will greatly remove the constant fluctuations in price which have occurred recently.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A DIVER.

Drawn from the Rigging of a Sunken Schooner at the Last Minute.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 12.—Capt. Charles A. Smith, a marine diver, nearly lost his life here yesterday while endeavoring to remove the rigging of the two-masted schooner Clara Post of New-York, which went down off Seaside Park in a gale on Feb. 6.

The diver, while engaged in his work, became caught in the rigging, and could not extricate himself. He signaled to his assistant, but the latter could not bring him to the surface. Air was pumped to him as fast as possible, but he was down there more than an hour, and his position became perilous in the extreme. Finally a fall was rigged up and lowered to him from the sloop Kirby, and he was dragged, rigging and all, to the surface. He was almost gone when rescued.

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NOW RESTS WITH MORTON

His Action Will Make or Undo the Raines Excise Bill.

PLATT'S PROGRAMME NOT UNDERSTOOD

The Politics of the Situation Receives Thoughtful Consideration from the Party Leaders.

ASSEMBLY OPERATES UNDER GAG LAW

Speaker Fish Acts with Unprecedented Arbitrariness in Pushing the Raines Bill to Final Passage.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Assembly passed the Raines Liquor Tax bill to-day, with 84 votes in favor of and 59 against it. Seventeen Republicans defied the party "whippers-in" and voted against the measure. There were seven absentees all told, of whom five were Democrats. All the Democrats present voted against the measure.

The battle preliminary to the final vote continued for more than nine hours, at times with violent disorder and under an arbitrary order of Speaker Fish which imprisoned all members within doors that were securely locked. There was such fear that the party might lose some of the doubtful ones that it was found necessary to literally turn the chamber into a "lockup." The Sergeant at Arms was made jail keeper.

The measure passed under these circumstances will now be rushed into the hands of the Governor, and the real game of politics will begin. If he shall yield to the "machine" and sign it, he will draw upon his own head the concentrated opposition which has heretofore been divided against the leaders in the two houses. If it be Mr. Platt's plan for him to veto it, it may make him the most popular man in the State.

Possibilities of a Veto.

The theory that Mr. Platt devised the bill for veto purposes, as a part of his game to strengthen Gov. Morton as a Presidential candidate, has been variously discussed. Some think that this theory of the politicians is well founded. Others say that the party machine has so "banked" on this bill, and has thus early done so much toward awarding the fat offices created by the bill, that the strain of a veto

no one could tell with any accuracy, what it was.

O'Grady as Whip.

O'Grady followed out the course laid down yesterday and moved a call of the House immediately at the opening of the session. When it was shown that enough Republicans were on hand to suspend the rules, and enough of Democrats to make the required majority of three-fifths for the consideration of tax bills, the proceedings under the call ended. The rules were then suspended by a vote of 86 to 60, which indicated to the majority leaders that they had greater strength than they had anticipated.

Speaker Fish had been predicting that they would have 85. Some of the others thought if they had 80 they would be very fortunate. Mr. O'Grady, as soon as the rules were suspended, announced that the majority would allow six hours for debate, provided the majority should insist upon taking its half. He reserved the right, however to move the previous question at any time after the minority had had three hours of debate.

The debate then began upon the amendments. The gallery was crowded. Much of the space available on the floor was occupied by a crowd which had been there for two or three days watching the rapid transit of the Raines bill on its way to the Governor's office.

Speaker Fish a Dictator.

Speaker Fish was evidently under considerable nervous pressure. He was bound to put the measure through, and he knew that it would require the whole day, and hard fighting at that.

After the debate had proceeded for an hour or more, at 1:15 o'clock it was learned that members of both sides of the Chamber were leaving, and Speaker Fish and Mr. O'Grady became alarmed lest they might not hold their forces together until the time came for a decisive roll call. Thereupon Mr. O'Grady moved a "closed call" of the House again. Speaker Fish then decided to clear the floor of spectators, and he gave notice to the Sergeant at Arms that they be driven out. Two or three Senators were present, among them Senators Guy and Brush. The Speaker showed them no courtesy, but announced, in a loud tone of voice that his ruling would apply to Senators as well as to other people, and the two took their hats and went to the outer corridor.

When the Sergeant at Arms had drummed up enough members to give the majority power to put through any proposition the leaders might order, the proceedings under the call were suspended, but Mr. Fish instructed the Sergeant at Arms to keep the door shut and locked, and to allow nobody to go either in or out. Later in the day Mr. Stanchfield protested as vehemently as he could that this was in violation of the express terms of the Constitution, which declares that all sessions should be open, except when public necessity required secrecy. He was overruled, and business proceeded amid a tumult, with the doors locked.

An Unsatisfactory Luncheon.

The members were becoming restless themselves. Many of them had had no luncheon. Some of them were thirsty, and so at 2 o'clock the pages were sent for sandwiches and apollinaris. They returned presently, bringing a half dozen big baskets of ham sandwiches and as many more baskets of the mineral water. Mr. Alden of Chenango County was speaking at the time, and while he delivered a very scholarly address on the beauties of temperance and the delightful and valuable provisions of the Raines bill 140 odd members sat around in various postures eating sandwiches and drinking mineral water, regarding the whole proceedings as if they were participants in a basket picnic.

It was at 3 o'clock that Mr. O'Grady moved the previous question on the adoption of the proposed amendments, of which there were six or eight. After one roll call Mr. Stanchfield arose and made his protest against the locking of the doors. He read from the Constitution. Mr. Nixon was in the chair at the time. He promptly overruled Mr. Stanchfield, and maintained that within the meaning of the Constitution the session was open, inasmuch as the galleries were free to the public.

Such confusion reigned then that nobody could tell accurately what did happen. Mr. Trainor, who has a voice which may be heard easily for a distance of several blocks, stood in his place and for twenty minutes shouted so loudly that he could be heard over all the din: "I rise to a point of order."

Trainor in Revolt.

When the trouble broke out Mr. Fish went up and relieved Mr. Nixon. He refused to recognize Mr. Trainor, and for five or ten minutes it looked as if there was going to be a general row.

Mr. Fish kept ordering the Sergeant-at-arms to enforce order. Mr. Trainor, Mr. Green, Mr. Coughlin, Mr. Norton, and Mr. Stanchfield, with Mr. O'Grady and here and there another Republican, were all on their feet, each clamoring for recognition. The Chair recognized no one but Mr. O'Grady. The others might have shouted until doomsday.

The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-arms to put Mr. Trainor, who was the chief of the protestants, because his voice was the loudest, into his seat.

The Sergeant-at-arms, remembering the scuffle he had had two days ago with Mr. Kempner, took no chances with Mr. Trainor. He went to the member's chair and asked him to sit down. Mr. Trainor did so. Instantly he arose again and shouted: "I rise to a point of order!" This was repeated eight or ten times, and Mr. Trainor kept rising and sitting until he and the Sergeant-at-arms became the centre of attraction for the whole House.

Speaker Fish then warned Mr. Trainor that he would put him under arrest if he should not preserve order. He recognized Mr. O'Grady, who demanded the roll call on the first amendment, and in the midst of the hubbub the Clerk proceeded.

A Blind Obedience to Orders.

Very few knew what they were voting on, and few could tell how the members voted. This sort of thing was continued until three amendments had been disposed of.

Speaker Fish at this time became more arbitrary than he had been at any other time during the day. He stated no questions. The procedure was simply a motion from Mr. O'Grady to vote on the amendment offered by a given member, a call for the yeas and nays, the motion for the previous question, and then the roll call.

It is safe to say that on the three votes not fifty members could have stated what the proposition in question was.

Finally the minority found that it was of no effect to protest, and after Mr. Donnelly's amendment, which was the last, had been disposed of, Mr. O'Grady moved that the bill be sent to a third reading, and on that he called for the previous question. This motion of course prevailed.

Then began the general debate on the bill on the order of third reading.

Mr. Stanchfield raised the point that the bill had not been referred to the Committee on Engrossment, according to rule.

Mr. Fish overruled the point, and Mr. O'Grady stated, to clear the matter up, that this was the Raines bill which had come from the Senate and so need not be sent to this committee.

The debate occupied the time until a little after 6 o'clock, and the final roll call consumed about forty minutes.

THE MINORITY'S PROTEST.

Democrats Denounce the Action of the Assembly Majority.

ALBANY, March 12.—The minority members of the Legislature claim that the Raines Liquor Tax bill was passed in the Assembly to-day in violation of the State Constitution. They to-night issued the following protest:

The Democratic members of the Assembly of the State of New-York, in caucus assembled, do hereby protest against the unconstitutional and unparliamentary methods resorted to by the Republican majority to effect the passage of the Raines excise law. The section of the Constitution which declares that the doors of the Assembly Chamber shall be always open was deliberately violated. Our demand that they be opened was ignored.

The rule requiring a report from the Committee on Engrossed Bills before the measure could be put upon its final passage, was grossly overridden. The Constitutional provision requiring that a bill, in its final form, should be upon the desks of the members for three calendar legislative days before its passage was studiously ignored. All rules and methods of procedure were suspended and annulled, and the measure was passed in a day, with the deliberate and asserted intention of forcing the law upon the people of the State, whether acceptable or not.

We assert that our rights, as a minority, have been ruthlessly trampled upon, and the decorum and procedure of the Legislature of the State of New-York flagrantly abused. We appeal, irrespective of class, creed, race, or party, to all the people of the State to resent at the polls this affront to their rights and liberties.

The report is signed by John B. Stanchfield and all the Democrats. Senator Cantor, the minority leader in the Senate, gave out the following to-night:

The proceedings in the Assembly to-day were a disgrace to the State, and will seriously damage the reputation which we have had for fairness, dignity and decency n legislative matters. There can be no justification for the course of the Republican majority in trampling upon the rights of those who refused to bow to the dictates of the Republican leadership, and the Democratic minority, who, with justice on their side, were strenuously, but in order, opposing the passage

March

April, May are the months when thousands of people purify, vitalize, and enrich their blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. You and all your friends should do the same. Be sure to get

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

of this bill. It can safely be asserted that the legislative proceedings of no State in the Union can show more extraordinary conduct or scandalous and unparliamentary proceedings than those witnessed in the Assembly chambers to-day. It is the first time in the history of this State that parliamentary law has been so ruthlessly trampled upon.

A closed call of the Assembly was ordered, although the Speaker subsequently ruled that it was an open call. The object of a call in a legislative body is simply for the purpose of forcing the attendance of the members, and when the Sergeant-at-Arms, in puruance of such call, makes his report showing that all the members are present except those whose absence has been excused by the House, all proceedings under the call must be terminated, and the rules, as well as parliamentary law, provide that no business except that which relates to the call shall be transacted. I quote from "Croswell's Manuel," by which the Legislature is governed.

"A call of the House being moved and carried, the galleries and lobbies are cleared and doors closed and business suspended until the proceedings under the call are terminated."

Thus no legislative business can be transacted during the operation of the call. This proposition has never been disputed until to-day, and the ruling of all presiding officers in this and all other States has been uniform in this respect, so that when the Speaker decided that the bill could be considered before the proceedings under the call had terminated he deliberately violated, not only the rules, but also the established parliamentary practice and Constitutional provision besides, which prevent the consideration of legislative business under a call of the House, as that practically means transacting public business in executive session.

The Constitution of the State declares, Section 11 of Article 3: "Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each House shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy."

It cannot be contended, and was not even suggested by the Speaker, that the consideration of this bill was, in the interest of the public welfare, requiring secrecy, and his overruling this point raised by the Democratic leader was arbitrary and in violation of that section of the Constitution. This provision in the Constitution only applies to such proceedings, like that of a Grand Jury, to be kept secret, which, if made public, would seriously operate against the peace and happiness of the State, or which would serve to subvert justice or order. This certainly cannot apply to the consideration or passage of this bill. And the consideration of this measure and its passage in the Assembly were in direct conflict with this Constitutional provision, which requires the doors of both houses to be kept open during the transaction of public business, so that this bill was passed by unconstitutional methods.

I am reasonably certain that the courts of this State must declare that it was passed in violation of the Constitution.

It was said by the Speaker that it was an open session of the Assembly. This contention is absurd, as members were not permitted to leave, nor were citizens of this State who had business with the Assembly or its membership permitted to enter or to communicate even except by secret methods with any member of that body.

These high-handed proceedings were a fitting climax to the methods employed by those who have had this bill in charge from the time of its introduction. It has never been carefully considered, and members of both houses were denied the privilege of amending the bill in any particular because the infamous gag had been applied through the caucus rule. What a farce is this method of legislation, especially upon a bill confessedly as important as this.

This bill, which revolutionizes the excise system of the State, creates a vast political machine, and drags the traffic directly into politics, was railroaded through both houses without due consideration of its provisions, without an opportunity having been given to the people's representatives to recommend changes which would improve the measure if it had to pass, and in defiance of the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of this State. Rules were set at defiance in both houses, and as a fitting end the Constitution itself was violated. Nothing more, perhaps, could have been expected of an autocratic and tyrannical machine in search of additional plunder and power.

It is to be sincerely hoped that before the bill is acted upon by Gov. Morton he will not only give intelligent consideration to its provisions and do his duty to the people who are opposed to this measure, but that he will take into consideration as well the defiance of rules and of the Constitution, and the lack of consideration which characterized its passage.

Other Democrats indorse the position taken by Senator Cantor.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Stadler of New-York City, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New-York State Brewers and Maltsters' Association, to-day submitted to Gov. Morton, on behalf of the association, a long letter opposing the Raines Liquor Tax bill as it stands. The grounds of his protest have been frequently presented.

Says Bill Will Prove Popular.

"Gov. Morton," said Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, "will surely sign the Raines bill. It is a party measure, and will prove to be one of the most popular measures ever enacted into a law."

ACCUSED OF EXTORTING A BRIBE.

West Hoboken School Trustee Summarily Expelled.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 12.—Public sentiment in West Hoboken is divided over the action of the School Trustees in expelling a colleague, W. H. Miller, on charges of having extorted a bribe from B. B. Brown, a teacher, as the price of his influence in securing Brown a position.

Doubts are entertained as to the legality of the action of the board. The Trustees unanimously demanded Mr. Miller's resignation on the strength of an alleged confession made to four of their number by Brown, who resigned Monday and left the town. Trustee Miller was at first given until March 16 to clear himself of the charge or resign, but the board later concluded to act at once, and summarily expelled him at a special meeting called for the purpose. Miller was notified to appear, but sent word that he could not. He was given no chance to defend himself.

Mr. Miller refused to deny or affirm the charge made against him. He says he will appear before the board March 16, and take his seat prepared to make a proper explanation. He denies the power of the board to expel him, and points to the school law, which says County Superintendents of Education shall alone have power to remove School Trustees upon proper hearing of charges regularly preferred.

TO BE TRIED ON GRAVE CHARGES.

The Pastor of a Connecticut Church to be Investigated.

MADISON, Conn., March 12.—An old-fashioned heresy trial over violations of the orthodox creed in the Congregational Church will take place here, beginning March 24, and probably lasting several days. The pastor of the Congregational Church, the Rev. William T. Brown, has been accused of heretical teaching by conservative members of the congregation, and a council of about a dozen neighboring churches has been summoned to deal with the matter.

Among the clergy in the council will be the Rev. Drs. Smith, Munger, and Phillips of New-Haven, leading orthodox clergymen in New-England. The specifications against Mr. Brown are for violating, in his preaching, vital points of Congregational orthodoxy. His accusers have, for the most part, been members of the church since the early half of the century.

The Rev. Mr. Brown is a graduate of the Yale academic and theological departments and is a worker and speaker. He is about thirty years old, and was pastor of a New-Bedford, Mass., church before coming here. The local church is one of the oldest in New-England. It was founded about 1650, and has numbered among its pastors leading theologians throughout the country.

Poly's Dramatic Entertainment.

The Polytechnic Dramatic Association of Brooklyn opened its sixth season with a presentation of the fantastic operetta "Mr. Punch of Toydom Town." The Academy of Music was well filled with the parents and friends of the students. Allen Fraser as Punch; Emil A. Tauchert, as Pierrot, Homer Bates Mason as Judy and Teresa Tiernan Burns as Bridget were heartily applauded. The Orpheus Glee Club also gave several selections. The operetta will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night.

Aid in Prosecuting Jacob Klein.

Assistant District Attorney Miles of Brooklyn had a conference yesterday with Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis of this county about the prosecution of Jacob Klein, who is accused of having set fire to a tailor's shop at 74 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn on June 30, 1894. Mr. Davis consented to lend some of his witnesses, including Rosenbaum and Mich, to the Brooklyn authorities in the prosecution of Klein and others.

RAINES BILL'S PROVISIONS

What Will Be Required of Liquor Sellers Under the New Law.

ALL LICENSES TO EXPIRE JUNE 30

Stringent Regulations on the Trade in the Cities—License Fees and Methods of Payment.

ALBANY, March 12.—The Raines bill, as passed by the Assembly, according to its first section, is to be known as "The Liquor Tax Law." Its provisions are:

Section 2. The term "liquors" shall include all distilled or rectified spirits, wine fermented and malt liquors. A sale of less than five gallons shall be deemed "trafficking in liquors."

Sec. 3. All Boards of Excise shall be abolished April 30, and all the rights and duties of those boards and their employes shall cease on that date.

Sec. 4. All licenses now running or granted before April 30 shall expire on June 30, and the holders of licenses shall be entitled to be paid such a proportion of the original fee paid as the period the license had to run shall bear to the time for which it was granted. The city or town shall pay this on demand.

Sec. 5. On April 15 Boards of Excise shall report to their County Treasurers, or in counties having cities of the first class shall report to the Special Deputy Commissioner, the names of all holders of liquor licenses, the date of issuance, the bondsmen, and the location of the business, with other details. On April 30 a supplemental report shall be made on the business from April 15 to date. Failure to report shall be punishable by $500 fine.

Sec. 6. Creates the State Commissioner of Excise. The Governor shall appoint him for a term of five years. He shall file a bond for $20,000, and will draw $5,000 a year salary, and not exceeding $1,200 for expenses.

Sec. 7. The Commissioner is to have headquarters in the Capitol at Albany.

Sec. 8. The Commissioner is to appoint a deputy at a salary of $4,000 and $1,200 traveling expenses; also a secretary at $2,000, and such clerks as are needed.

Sec. 9. The State Commissioner shall appoint special deputies in each county containing a city of the first class, to receive in New-York, $4,000; Kings, $3,000; Erie, $2,000. Their duties are to be prescribed by the Commissioner.

Sec. 10. The Commissioner shall appoint not more than sixty special agents, at $1,200 a year each, with necessary expenses. These are to be confidential, and shall investigate all matters relating to the collection of liquor taxes and penalties under this act, and in relation to the compliance with law by persons engaged in the traffic in liquors. Any such special agent may enter any place where liquors are sold at any time when the same is open, and may examine any liquor tax certificate granted or purported to have been granted in pursuance of law. He may investigate any other matters in connection with the sale of liquor. The Commissioner may designate any of these agents to act with the Deputy Commissioner in any county, and may appoint an agent in each county for the prosecution or defense of any case brought under this act.

Sec. 11. (1) Fixes the excise fee or license for saloons or places where the liquor is to be drunk on the premises at $800 in New-York City; $650 in Brooklyn; at $500 in other cities of more than 50,000; $350 in cities of less than 50,000 and more than 10,000; $300 in places of less than 10,000 but more than 5,000; $200 in villages of less than 5,000 but more than 1,200 inhabitants, and in all other places $100.

(2) For the sale of liquors not to be drunk on the premises the tax is to be, in New-York City, $500; in Brooklyn, $400; in cities of from 50,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, $300; in places of from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, $200; in villages of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, $100; in villages of from 1,200 to 5,000 inhabitants, $75, and in other places, $50.

(3) Fixes druggists' licenses for the sale on prescription, except of alcohol for medicinal or mechanical purposes, at $100 in New-York; $75 in Brooklyn; in cities of from 50,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, $50; in cities of from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, $30; in villages of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, $20; in villages of from 1,200 to 5,000, $15, and in other places, $10.

(4) Fixes steamboat and car licenses for liquor to be drunk where sold, $200.

(5) The portions of Westchester County annexed to New-York City last year are not required to pay New-York City rates.

Sec. 12. The taxes are to be paid yearly, on May 1.

Sec. 13. The taxes are to be paid in counties containing a city of the first class to a special Deputy. In other counties to the County Treasurer. One-third of these taxes, less cost of collection, is to go to the State Treasury, to the credit of the general fund, to meet the usual appropriations; two-thirds, less the cost of collection, is to go to the municipality in which collected. The latter two-thirds are to be expended as the present excise moneys.

Sec. 14. In counties containing a city of the second class, 1 per cent. of the tax; in those containing a city of the third class, 2 per cent., and in others, containing only smaller cities, 4 per cent. shall be paid to the officers for collecting the tax.

Sec. 15. Providing for the system of issuing blanks and keeping the books.

Sec. 16. The question of the granting of any licenses shall be submitted to a vote in the towns at the next election. The section gives local option by towns.

Sec. 17. Prescribes the details of information to be furnished by applicants for licenses, the name, place, qualifications, &c.

This section prohibits the granting of a license to a saloon within 200 feet of a building used exclusively for residence, unless by consent of two-thirds of the property owners within the distance named. This does not apply to saloons now licensed.

Sec. 18. Requires bonds from applicants for licenses of at least twice the amount of tax to be paid, and in no case less than $500. The applicant must guarantee that no gambling will be carried on in the licensed premises.

Secs. 19 and 20. Prescribe the form of certificate and prescribe routine for issuing it. The State Commissioner is to issue it.

Sec. 21. Requires that the certificate shall be "posted up and at all times in a conspicuous place" where liquor is sold; "and if there be in such place on the same floor as the principal place of entrance a window facing the street upon which principal place of entrance is, such certificate shall be displayed in such window, so that it may be readily seen from the streets."

Sec. 22. No person or firm selling dry goods, groceries, provisions, or drugs may receive a certificate to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises at which the other business is carried on.

Sec. 23. Specifies who may take out certificates; same as present law.

Sec. 24. Prohibits license in certain places; same as present law.

Sec. 25. Provides for the surrender and transfer of certificates.

Sec. 26. Authorizes change of place of business.

Sec. 27. Authorizes voluntary sale of liquor-tax certificates.

Sec. 28. Authorizes certiorari upon refusal to issue a transfer of certificates. It provides that any individual may petition a Justice of the Supreme Court for revocation of a certificate, stating the grounds of the request. The Judge shall then review the case, and may take testimony as to the allegations in the petition. He may revoke and cancel the license if the evidence warrant it, and from his decision there is no appeal.

Sec. 29. Provides for injunction proceedings against those charged with selling without certificate. The injunction is to be granted on petition of the excise officials. After entry of an order for an injunction, the one against whom it is issued may not sell until he has secured a certificate under penalty of being held in contempt.

Sec. 30. Prohibits giving or selling liquor to minors, intoxicated persons, habitual drunkards, or Indians; same as existing law.

Sec. 31. Prohibits any person, corporation, association, or copartnership from selling or giving away, to be drunk on the premises, any liquor on Sunday, on any day between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, on any holiday. The section makes it an offense to permit any girl or woman not a member of his family to sell or serve any liquor upon the premises, or to have open or unlocked any door or entrance from the street, alley, yard, hallway, room, or adjoining premises to the room or rooms where any liquors are sold or kept for sale during the hours when the sale of liquors is forbidden, except when necessary for the egress or ingress of the person or members of his family for purposes not forbidden by this act; or to have during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden any curtain, screen or blinds, opaque or colored glass, that obstructs the view from the sidewalk, alley, or road in front of, or from the side, or end of the building, of the bar or place in such building where liquors are sold or kept for sale.

It also provides:

1. The holder of a liquor tax certificate under Subdivisions 2 or 3 of Section 11 of this act who is a regularly licensed pharmacist, may sell liquor upon the prescription of a physician, which prescription shall be preserved by the vendor and pasted in a book and be but once filled, and that only on the day when dated and given, and such liquor so sold shall not be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any outbuilding, yard, booth or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith, and provided further that the physician giving such prescription, shall not be the pharmacist himself, nor a member of the corporation, association or copartnership selling such liquor, nor in his or their employ; and,

2. The holder of a liquor tax certificate under Subdivision 1 of Section 11 of this act who is the keeper of a hotel, may sell liquor to the guests of such hotel, except to such persons as are described in Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Section 30 of this act, with their meals, or in their rooms or apartments therein, but not in the barroom or other similar room of such hotel; the term hotel as used in this act shall mean a building or place which is regularly kept open for the feeding and lodging of guests, and in which there shall be at least ten furnished bedrooms for their occupancy if situate in any city, incorporated village, or within two miles of the corporate limits of either; and at least six bedrooms if situate in any other place.

Sec. 32. Provides that sales and pledges are made in certain cases as at present.

Sec. 33. Defines offenses against the law.

Sec. 34. Fixes punishment for selling without license, a fine of not less than $200 nor more than $2,000, provided the fine shall be twice the amount of the tax. It also provides penalties for unlawfully securing a certificate.

Sec. 35. Relates to the jurisdiction of courts and the collection of fines, &c.

Sec. 37 is as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Special Deputy Commissioners and special agents, and of every County Treasurer, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, police officer, or constable having notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of this act immediately to notify the District Attorney of the county in which such violation occurs, by a statement under oath of the fact of such violation, and it shall be the duty of such District Attorney, when complaint on oath is made of such violation, forthwith to prosecute any person so violating any of the provisions of this act, and for each and every violation thereof. All officers authorized to make arrests in any city, town, or village, and the special agents appointed under Section 10 of this act may in the performance of their duties enter upon any premises where the traffic in liquors is carried on or liquors are exposed for sale at any time when such premises are open."

Sec. 38. Fixes a penalty of $500 for neglect or refusal to perform his duty on the part of any officer. County Treasurers and District Attorneys may be removed by the Governor after a hearing.

Secs. 39, 40, and 41. Bring no changes from existing law.

Sec. 42. Makes willful violation of the law a misdemeanor.

Sec. 43. Provides for distribution by the Secretary of State of 20,000 copies of the law to County Treasurers and Deputy Commissioners.

Sec. 44. Repeals existing laws, grants, and charters in conflict with this bill.

Sec. 45 declares: "This act shall take effect immediately."

The foregoing shows what the New-York liquor law will be if Gov. Morton shall sign the bill passed by the Assembly to-day.

GETS JOBS FOR SNOW SHOVELLERS.

What Is Done by the Association for Improving Condition of the Poor.

Many of the men employed by Herbert Tate as snow-shovelers are furnished to him by the Free Labor Bureau of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The bureau is situated at 15 Cooper Union, and, though only about five months old, has found steady work for several hundred men, and has furnished Mr. Tate on two occasions with more than 1,600 men for work in removing the snow.

At the rooms of the bureau yesterday afternoon every one was busy. A notice had just come from Mr. Tate's headquarters that he could use 1,000 and, perhaps, 1,500 men. At almost the same time one of Mr. Tate's foremen walked in and announced that he wanted twenty men to go to work at 7:30 last evening, and requests were also received for a considerable number of others to go to work at the same time.

The first step taken in getting together this small army of unskilled laborers was to print notices announcing that 1,500 men could find work shoveling snow by applying at the Cooper Union Labor Bureau "from now on." These notices were at once given to an employe of the bureau to be posted in such places as the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Institute, in the cheap lodging houses of the east side, and in many of the low-priced restaurants which are frequented by men in need of work. A distinction is made in the case of lodging houses, the line being drawn in those where the price of sleeping accommodation is 25 cents. Experience has shown that the man who can pay 25 cents for a night's lodging is, as a rule, not willing to take an odd job of shoveling snow, and no notices are posted in places of this kind.

Answers to these notices, according to J. W. Kjilgaard, Superintendent of the Bureau, would be plentiful. "We have no difficulty," he said, "in supplying 1,000 or 1,500 men at five hours' notice. I mean, of course, men fit for shoveling. I wouldn't want to have to supply 1,000 bookkeepers.

"We sometimes find men, of course, who are too proud to shovel snow, but in most cases it is easy enough to find men who are glad to earn the 12½ cents an hour that Mr. Tate pays them. In these cases where we have to furnish a great many men in a very short time no effort is made to look up their references. They simply come here and are told to report at whatever station Mr. Tate wants them.

"On previous occasions we have furnished Mr. Tate with a large share of his help. We supplied him with 1,675 men at the time of one storm, and with 1,637 at the last snow. Most of the men know that a snowfall that amounts to anything is an indication that work is awaiting them. We have some two or three thousand names on our register here, and can furnish almost any kind of help. We could send thirty or forty men to good places in the country today if they could only milk. Plenty of men are willing to go to the country, but they don't know anything about the life there."

CHANGES OF METHODIST PASTORS.

Trouble Made by Bishop Newman's Assignments May Be Rectified.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 12.—Bishop W. X. Ninde and Presiding Elders Germond, Schriver, and Mickle of the Methodist Episcopal Church have concluded a conference in this city, at which, it is stated, it was agreed to change the pastoral assignments of a number of well-known clergymen to restore the equilibrium of the conference, which was destroyed by Bishop Newman's distribution last year.

It is well known that the dividing of the Poughkeepsie and New-York districts into three, with a fifth Presiding Elder, is also giving dissatisfaction, but this is a minor consideration. The conference this year will convene April 1 in the new Union Methodist Episcopal Church, near Central Park, New-York City. The problem of consolidation in the metropolis will be among the important matters considered. With a want of forethought, Methodism has placed a succession of struggling churches in New-York at intervals of ten blocks on both the east and west sides. Several have been united in one large and influential church during the last year.

Among the changes considered are the following: The Rev. A. D. Vail, to the Park Avenue Church; Dr. Iglehart, to the Simpson Memorial, Brooklyn; the Rev. J. O. Wilson, to St. Andrew's, New-York; the Rev. George Miller, to Grace Church, Baltimore, Md. The Rev. S. Jones of the Madison Avenue Church will go to Europe for a year's rest.

The Rev. W. F. Compton will probably remain at Asbury Church, Tarrytown, but the Rev. R. A. Travis will probably leave St. Paul's, at North Tarrytown, for New-York; the Rev. J. W. A. Doige of Cold Spring goes to St. Paul's, Peekskill, to succeed the Rev. Angelo Ostrander, who will take Trinity, at Poughkeepsie, while the Rev. Dr. Strobridge will take the De Kalb Avenue Church of Brooklyn. The Rev. W. E. Searles will probably go to Rondout, and the Rev. F. Belcher will probably remove from Rondout to Tremont.

West 14th St.

1798 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ORIENTAL RUGS.

TROUBLOUS TIMES,

these, for Armenia. No one knows how long they will last, but we do know that the survivors need help. We have decided to aid them by turning into cash the rugs they had left.

Come NOW, as many of these kinds will soon be extinct, and then it will be utterly impossible to obtain them at any price.

The wearing quality of these rugs is unsurpassed, as we never treat them with acid to subdue the colors. They are in just the condition in which they were shipped.

New designs in Furniture of all kinds.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

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EASTER GIFTS in STERLING SILVER.

THE WALLACE COMPANY invite attention to a large and varied number of

NOVELTIES

prepared especially for EASTER, moderate in price, and not obtainable elsewhere.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

WILL GO BACK TO MINING

Monroe Salisbury Is Disposing of His Valuable Horses.

SOMETHING OF HIS WESTERN CAREER

Went from Buffalo About Forty Years Ago and Built Up Freighting and Stage Lines.

Monroe Salisbury, the owner of Alix, Director, and other record-breaking horses, who is about to end his career as a turfman and devote his attention to his mining interests in the West, has been in this city for the last two weeks attending the sale of all but the pick of his stable. He is accompanied by Dr. H. Latham, his right-hand man, who was visited last evening at the Hoffman House by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The doctor told an interesting story about his friend.

"The complete retirement of Mr. Salisbury from racing is merely a matter of time," he said. "He made a success as a mining man before he owned a string of fast horses, and he is merely returning to his first love. He is now about to turn his California stock ranch into a fruit farm, and he will probably dispose of his fast string of horses within a short time.

"His future residence will probably be taken up in Salt Lake City. He has some interests in Cripple Creek and in other parts of the West, but the interests to which he will devote his greatest attention are in the region tributary to Salt Lake. Under Statehood Utah gives promise of rapid development. The movement has already started, and there is much opportunity for profit in the new mining regions that are being opened up.

"Much of his attention will be given to the new gold district in Utah. Usually in mining regions veins are found cutting almost straight down into the ground. But this vein lies on the surface, practically speaking, spread out like a blanket, and broken only by volcanic disturbances in the past. On the present mining area they have found ore in paying quantities in every place where they have sunk their shafts to the vein. This area is about four miles wide by about twelve miles long. Besides these discoveries, however, others are being made in all directions in strata that were on about the same level in the days of the old Lake Bonneville, which once covered that whole country.

"Besides having large interests in this region, however, Mr. Salisbury has some in a camp in the centre of Utah, called Marysvale, which heretofore has been held back by the absence of a railroad. When I was there last Fall the Rio Grande Western had its grade built to the camp and was bringing in ties and rails. It will push on as soon as the frost gets out of the ground. Mr. Salisbury's interests are in both gold and silver. He will operate good mines for both metals.

"When he first went West Mr. Salisbury was poor. He went from Buffalo, N. Y., in the early fifties, and began freighting in a small way and hauled freight from the Missouri River to the Government forts in Utah, Montana, and Idaho. At that time the Government had to pay $10 per hundredweight for the hauling of its corn. He kept on until he had built up one of the largest freighting systems of the West, and only the building of the Union Pacific Railroad put an end to the system.

"After the building of the railroad he and 'Jack' Palmer started a Montana stage from Corinne, Utah, to all the mining camps in Montana. They kept on starting lines until they had over 5,000 miles of mail routes in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. They employed about 1,500 men. They carried millions upon millions of dollars' worth of bullion from the various mining camps and only lost over $500,000 from road agents, which sum they voluntarily made up to the losers. In the star route investigation at Washington Mr. Salisbury was completely exonerated.

"He has had many fights with Indians in his day. In traveling through the West he would often find it necessary to form his wagons into a square for defense, and to beat off some wandering tribe. His most exciting experience was with Comanches in New-Mexico, during the early fifties, when he had to beat off a large tribe."

Mr. Salisbury is now about sixty years old, but he still retains much of the great physical strength that made him famous in early days. The story is told of him that his wagons were stopped by a squad of United States soldiers, and that he grew angry and made at the troops. When the officer in charge reported back to the Colonel, he gave information that some of his men had noses, ribs, and arms broken, and others were badly bruised and cut. Mr. Sallsbury was called before the officer, and asked what weapons he had used. "My fists," was the reply.

He told the officer he would not allow any interference from the troops, and took such an independent stand that he was allowed to go his own way. It was on this occasion that he met Dr. Latham, who was then an army surgeon. The two have since been fast friends.

To his friends who have inquired what he intended to do in mining, Mr. Salisbury has said that he intends to continue the system that has made him successful as an owner of race horses. He said:

"Some men buy a poor horse, and try to make something of him. I have always waited until I was sure I had a horse that would answer my purposes. Then I have made the most of him. Some men will buy a poor mine, and will try to make their fortunes from it. I intend to get good mines, and then develop them."

COL. WARING IN THE NINTH WARD.

The Street Cleaning Commissioner Tells of His Trials and Triumph.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, gave a talk on street cleaning last evening to the citizens of the Ninth Ward. It was one of the free lectures for the people given under the auspices of the Board of Education, and the audience which assembled in the grammar school at Hudson and Grove Streets overflowed from the assembly hall into the adjoining classrooms.

Col. Waring described the methods of his department, and explained the necessity of co-operation on the part of the people to maintain satisfactorily clean streets. He referred to his various experiences since undertaking the duties of the office, touching on the period of harsh criticism and that of ultimate satisfaction.

His enemies, he said, had died or left the city, and even Controller Fitch, the last to capitulate, was now paying for his cab uncomplainingly, and had promised to pay for anything else the Commissioner wanted.

If the attention of his hearers signifies, the Street Cleaning Commissioner will have an army of allies in the Ninth Ward.

WILL EXHUME MARY FOX'S BODY.

Justice Smith Orders an Autopsy and Further Investigation.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., March 12.—It was announced this evening that District Attorney Jaycox had received an order from Supreme Court Justice Smith to take the body of Mary Fox from Holy Cross Cemetery and have an autopsy made.

The District Attorney, it is said, will cause the arrest of Peter Anderson, the dead woman's lover, who is still in Bayville. The arrest may be made to-night. Anderson is believed to know more about the manner of the young woman's death than he is willing to tell.

It is the District Attorney's purpose to subpoena the dead woman's sister and James Roselle, a hotelkeeper at Bayville, from whom he hopes to learn something of the doings of the girl doing the two days preceeding her death. Roselle is believed to have entertained the young woman as a guest at his hotel, which is much frequented by Anderson.

E. A. Noblett Convicted of Larceny.

Edward A. Noblett was convicted before Judge Cowing, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday, of grand larceny, and was remanded until to-day for sentence.

Noblett described himself as a promoter, and formerly had an office at 245 and 247 Broadway. The complainant was Frederick Waldman, who alleged that the accused cheated him out of $100, which he had deposited to secure a place as cashier for a theatrical company.

THE WORLD'S BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

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Prof. Dr. O. Marcet, of the University of Bern, writes:

"A Safeguard of Health

FREE FROM ANY DISAGREEABLE OR IRRITATING EFFECT."

CAUTION: *None genuine without the signature of the firm* „Andreas Saxlehner" *on the label*

CARRIED EVERYTHING FOR MORTON.

His Friends Made a Clean Sweep of Niagara, Madison, and Greene Counties.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 12.—The Morton men made almost a clean sweep at the caucuses held this afternoon to elect delegates to the Niagara County and Assembly District Conventions. The contest was not so much machine and anti-machine as between Morton and McKinley, and State pride cut a big figure in the result. Many who voted for Morton said that they did so to give him the delegates out of courtesy, but McKinley was their second choice.

The towns of Porter, Cambria, and Oakfield were, however, carried by the McKinley men. In the town of Lockport the Morton delegates were elected by only one majority.

The six wards of this city went for Morton. The five counties of this Congressional district have now chosen their delegates to their County Conventions, and the two delegates to the St. Louis Convention will be Morton men. If they reflect the sentiment of the district, they will be for McKinley as second choice.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 12.—The Morton men carried everything before them in the caucuses for county and Assembly delegates here to-day, against the McKinley men, and elected the entire delegations. The Assembly Convention will be held on March 19, and the County Convention on March 20.

ONEIDA, N. Y., March 12.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention chosen

STRAUSS BILL AMENDED

New Regulations Proposed for the New-York Schools.

PAVEY'S RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED

The Office of Ward Trustee Will Be Abolished—Provisions for Appointing Principals and Assistants.

ALBANY, March 12.—A substitute New-York School bill was introduced this morning in the Senate by the Senate Committee on Cities in the place of the Page and Pavey bills, and now goes to general orders. The substitute bill is built upon the Page bill, prepared by Commissioner Strauss, but accepts the provisions of the Pavey bill abolishing the office of Ward Trustees, whose terms of office are to expire on June 30, 1896.

Under the substitute bill a Superintendent of Buildings is to be appointed at the first regular meeting in June, 1896, by the Board of Education, which is also to appoint at that meeting as many Assistant Superintendents of Schools as may be deemed necessary, each to take office July 1, 1896, one sixth to serve one year, one-sixth to serve two years, one-sixth three years, one-sixth four years, one-sixth five years, and one-sixth six years.

The board may also appoint a City Superintendent of Schools, to take office on the expiration of the term of the present Superintendent. On the expiration of the terms of office of the Assistant Superintendents to be appointed, their successors are to be appointed for six years.

Not less than fifteen school inspection districts are to be made, the population of which must be as nearly equal as may be, and the districts must be contiguous. The Mayor is to appoint on the third Wednesday of May, 1896, for each inspection district five Inspectors of Common Schools, to take office July 1, 1896, one to hold office one year, one two years, one three years, one four years, and one five years. The terms of the present Inspectors expire June 30, 1896.

The Board of Education is to have power to define the duties of Principals and other employes, and is to appoint Principals and teachers upon the written nomination of the Board of School Superintendents, which, after July 1, 1896, is to consist of the City Superintendent of Schools and the Assistant Superintendents.

A candidate for the position of Principal may be nominated by a single member of the Board of Education. The Board of Superintendents may, by a majority vote, advance any school teachers, and may remove teachers, other than Principals and Vice Principals, who may be removed by a majority vote of the Board of Education upon the recommendation of a majority of the Inspectors of the district, or upon the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents.

Janitors are to be appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of and with a certificate of qualification from the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The provisions here noted are the variations of the substitute bill from the Page-Strauss bill.

WOULD AMEND THE PAGE BILL.

What the Controller Says of the Provision for Paying Teachers.

Controller Fitch yesterday sent the following letter to Albert A. Wray, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Education:

Dear Sir: Senate Bill No. 328, introduced by Mr. Page, and entitled "An act in relation to the common schools and public education in the City of New-York," has been referred to the Committee on Public Education, of which you are Chairman.

It is not my purpose to address you concerning the respective merits of this bill and the measure on the same subject introduced by Senator Pavey, but there is one feature of Senator Page's bill which in my judgment calls for the strongest condemnation, and as it can be amended without affecting the salient or essential features of the measure, I hope that your committee will not make a favorable report thereon until such an amendment has been made. Section 4 provides as follows:

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City and County of New-York shall in the year 1896, and in each and every year thereafter, raise and collect by tax on the estate, real and personal, liable to taxation in said city and county, such sums of money as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the salaries established by the said board pursuant to the provisions of this act, and until such provision shall be made such salaries, or such portion thereof as it may be necessary to provide for, shall be paid by the Controller out of any unexpended balances or moneys not otherwise appropriated in the City Treasury, or by the issue of revenue bonds for that purpose."

The effect of such a provision of law would be to nullify in part the provisions of Section 189 of the Consolidation act, and to make the Board of Education almost entirely independent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The control which the last-named board exercises over the expenditures of the various city boards and departments would be lost, and, in so far as the very important item of salaries of the Board of Education is concerned, the responsibility which now attaches to each administration for the amount of the annual budget would be wholly removed.

Such a law would be the entering wedge for irresponsible municipal government. After the Board of Education might come the Police Board, the Department of Public Works, and other city departments, each claiming an equal right to regulate and establish its own expenditures. It certainly does not need extended argument to show that such a result would be deplorable, and would destroy what has been for the last twenty-five years the most admirable feature of the charter of this city—administrative control over and responsibility for expenditures of money raised by taxation. I earnestly urge the elimination from Senator Page's bill of this most objectionable feature.

Notes at the Capitol.

—The Senate has passed Senator Cantor's bill to allow the New-York Carbide and Acetylene Company to lay pipes to supply gas for heating power and light purposes in New-York, Kings Queens, Richmond, and Westchester Counties, under the supervision of local authorities.

—Senator Ahearn is sponsor for a bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to allow expenses and counsel fees to any County Magistrate who shall bring or defend any action or proceeding in which the question as to his title to office is in any way involved.

—The Senate Cities' Committee has agreed to report favorably Senator Page's New-York City dock improvement bills, authorizing the expenditure of $6,000,000 on new docks.

—The Burns bill prohibiting the shooting of pheasants for three years has passed the Senate, as has that permitting the hounding of deer on Long Island for four days each year.

—Senator Burns has introduced a bill authorizing the officers of Westchester County to offer rewards for the arrest of those charged with felonies.

—Gov. Morton has signed Senator Cantor's bill prohibiting the confinement of self-committed persons in the New-York Workhouse.

—The Senate, Monday evening, will take up the bill providing a hospital for diphtheria and scarlet fever patients in New-York.

—The Senate has adopted a rule limiting admissions to the floor to State officers and ladies and members of a Senator's family.

—The Senate debated the bill abolishing the system of "working out" road taxes, but without action laid it aside.

—The Governor has signed the bill making the roadways on Brooklyn Bridge free to bicyclists.

—The Senate has passed the bill for enlarging the Museum of Natural History at Central Park.

—The Governor has signed a bill fixing fees of referees at $10 per day.

No "Spy Bridges" in the Post Office.

Assistant Postmaster Gaylor of this city denies the existence of a bridge stretching across the main room in the New-York Post Office, and used as a blind for spies. He says it was built a long time ago, but was removed several years before Mr. Dayton took office. The bridge in question was referred to in Congress Wednesday by Congressman Cummings, who attacked the so-called "spy system," and who, with Congressman Quigg, succeeded in reducing the appropriation for Inspectors from $212,000 to $175,000. Mr. Gaylor added that the Inspectors affected are only extra men who are sent to all cities where the free delivery system is in vogue to watch the carriers.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

STYLISH and durable at greatly reduced prices.

Telephone Service

in a private residence is considered a luxury until a little experience has been had of its usefulness. Then it is deemed a natural part of the household machinery.

The new office of the Contract Department at

113 West 38th Street,

is particularly available to householders who may wish to make enquiries regarding telephone service.

14,000 Telephone Stations in New-York City.

RATES FROM $75 A YEAR.

THE METROPOLITAN

Telephone and Telegraph Co.,

18 CORTLANDT STREET.

SALE OF SAVONAROLA'S WORKS

RARE FLORENCE EDITIONS OF THE REFORMER'S BOOKS.

Extra Illustrated Publications and Works on Art—Fine Specimens of Binding.

Many rare and valuable books were sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. Among them were the following by Savonarola:

"Expositione del Psalmo LXXIX.," rare, Firenze, 1496, $5.25; "Predica Sabbato dopo la secunda Domenica," &c., rare, 1497, $6.25; "Precetti per viver sani," rare, Florentie, 1497, $6.25; "Lectione o vero sermone facto," rare, Firenze, 1457, $7.75; "Mysterio della Croce," $6; "Predidle del Reverendo Padre Fra Girolamo Savonarola," thin, wood cut on title represents Savonarola preaching, very rare, Vinegia, 1544.

Other books sold were: "De la Riviere des Amazones," map, four volumes bound in two, crushed levant morocco, by Rivière, backs richly tooled, very fine set of this rare work, Paris, 1682, $9.50; "Biblia Sacra Latini," folio, printed in double columns, with rubricated capitals, the first page highly ornamented with gold capital and full-length figure of a Cardinal standing in the letter, board covers bound in stamped pigskin, Nurnberg, per Antonius Coburger, 1479, $32; Thomas Blundeville's "Brief Description of Universal Mappes," &c., quarto, without covers, London, Ward, 1589, $10; John Lewis's "Life of William Caxton," portrait by Bagford, from Duke of Sussex's collection, with shelf ticket, &c., rare, London, 1737, $10.

I. N. Arnold's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," large paper, limited, with eighty prints for extra illustrating, Chicago, 1885, $13; "William Shakespeare," by Victor Hugo, with ninety-five prints, portraits, scenes, &c., inserted ready for binding, Chicago, 1891, $10; "The Book Hunter in London," by W. Roberts, large paper, only seventy-five printed for sale in America, with seventy prints of portraits, views, &c., ten book plates, several autograph letters and manuscripts, &c., Chicago, 1895, $22.

Eugene Field's "The Holy Cross," large paper, No. 84 of 110 printed, Chicago, 1893, $8.25; Field's "Second Book of Verse," large paper, No. 49, Chicago, 1892, $5; Field's "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," large paper, Chicago, 1893, $4.25.

P. G. Hamerton's "Landscape," with original etchings and many illustrations from paintings and drawings, large paper, No. 75, folio, vellum, London, 1885, $14; Hamerton's "Man in Art," with forty-six plates in line engraving, mezzotint, etching, &c., large paper, London, 1892, $20.50; Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," large paper, No. 71, eight volumes, New-York, 1889, $40.

Some books in elaborate bindings which belonged to Anne of Austria, Louis XVI. of France, Charles Duc d'Angoulême, and others sold for good prices.

An autograph letter of John Wesley to "My Dear Nancy," 1788, brought $9, and one written by the Rev. Charles Wesley in 1783, $10.50.

VICTORY FOR JAY GOULD'S HEIRS.

They Again Win in an Appeal from the Tax Commissioners.

Judgment was given in the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice Pryor for Jay Gould's heirs in their appeal from the assessment by the Tax Commissioners for 1895 on $10,700,000 of property, the city abandoning the case.

The Goulds were represented by ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Alman Goodwin, ex-Tax Commissioner Edward L. Parris, and Harry Hubbard.

The judgment of the Commissioners was attacked on the ground that the Goulds are not residents of New-York. This was the ground upon which the judgment of the Commissioners was reversed in 1893 and 1894.

Ex-Judge Dillon went over in brief the contention made in 1894, upon the strength of which Justice Russell decided in favor of the Goulds. These contentions were that George J. Gould was a resident of Lakewood, N. J., and that the other members of the family concerned were residents of Irvington, N. Y. "The circumstances are the same this year, your Honor," he said.

Assistant Corporation Counsel John F. Wood explained that the Corporation Counsel had concluded to abandon the 1895 case on the strength of the decision of Justice Russell. "The Tax Commissioner did not feel safe in assuming that all the Gould family had suddenly moved from the city. While the appeal was pending in the 1894 case the assessment for 1895 was made. In view of Justice Russell's decision, we abandon the case."

Justice Pryor promptly awarded judgment to the plaintiffs.

VIOLATED AN AUTHOR'S RIGHTS.

Damages of $5,000 for Harriet Monroe Against The New-York World.

By a decision in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Harriet Monroe has been awarded $5,000 damages against The New-York World for unlawfully publishing a poem written for her for delivery at the World's Fair. The judgment of the court below, made in December, 1894, is confirmed in every particular.

The plaintiff was officially invited to write an ode, and she received $1,000 for her work on Sept. 23, 1893. When she signed the receipt for this money it was stipulated that the exposition company should have the right to furnish to newspapers copies for publication. The day the payment was made The World had a copy of the ode made, and, although formally warned against violating the author's rights, published it in one of its Sunday issues.

The managing editor of The World testified at the trial that he knew the ode belonged to the exposition company, but said he believed that under certain conditions he had a right to publish an author's manuscript without the author's consent.

Testimony such as this, declares the opinion handed down by Judges Lacombe, Wallace, and Shipman, was sufficient to warrant the jury in finding that the publication of the poem in The World was the result of that wanton and reckless indifference to the rights of others which is equivalent to an intentional violation of them.

THE PRESIDENT'S SHOOTING TRIP.

His Success Below the Average in the Blinds at Widewater.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President returned to Washington about 10 o'clock to-night. The usual incidents of his landing at the wharf and being carried away to the Executive Mansion in his carriage appear as the main features of the arrival.

The shooting was hardly up to the average of a good ducking day; but the party appeared to be pleased with their outing, and after cheery good-nights went on their way to their respective homes.

The party killed between twenty and thirty ducks, of which the President claims a good share. The President found good shooting at the lower blinds, but wishing to join the others of his party, returned to the steamer about 1 o'clock for dinner, where he met Dr. O'Reilly and Commander Lamberton. They then shot during the rest of the afternoon from the main blind.

Col. Waller and his family were invited on board the steamer to take luncheon with the President, but other engagements prevented their acceptance of the invitation. The party fired many shots to-day, but many of them flew wide of the mark.

LIKED THE SNOWSTORM

Contractor Tate Said It Was the Best of the Winter for Him.

WORK OF CLEANING THE CITY STREETS

Fairly Good Progress Made, Considering the Scarcity of Carts—Value of Cooper Union Labor Bureau.

The snowstorm of Wednesday—six and three-tenths inches fell on the level—incommoded the traveling public and business men little yesterday.

"It was the best snow of the Winter for me," said Herbert Tate, Col. Waring's contractor. "True, it was mushy Wednesday morning, but it became fine as the temperature fell, and what had been soft froze. It is easy to handle and remove.

"I had at noon 1,700 shovelers and 1,200 carts at work. Carts were short, but they have been coming in during the afternoon, and I shall make a good show to-day and to-morrow. About 250 of the cartmen are 'foreigners' from New-Jersey and Long Island. I shall haul 20,000 loads of snow to-day and the same number to-morrow. By to-morrow night thaw and traffic will have disposed of the rest, so far as my profit is concerned.

"The last storm, with eight inches of snow, I hauled 50,000 loads. I estimate this fall at four inches, or 1,500,000 cubic yards for my purposes, and the work for me nearly as much as when eight inches fell.

"Our first attack on the snow was Wednesday night in Broadway, the Bowery, Cortlandt and Liberty Streets. Now, above Forty-second Street we are cleaning up Madison, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues to Fifty-ninth Street, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street from river to river. South of Forty-second Street we are cleaning the avenues—but not the side streets—the 'triangle' in the tenement house district, bounded by the Bowery and Houston and Division Streets, and Nassau and Wall Streets and their neighborhoods. In the Wall Street district, however, work is difficult because of the traffic during the day. There is also much piling up being done all over the city.

"We use thirty-five dumping places in twelve districts. In each district are six gangs of men, each under a foreman. The districts are looked after by a Superintendent in every one of them. I shall make enough money to satisfy me this season, but at the first snowfall I was cheated out of $1,500 on time work. This taught me a lesson that has served me well during the three other snowfalls.

"I feel that I ought to recognize the value to me of the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, under the management of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Seventy-five per cent. of my laborers have come from it, without cost to them or me."

An inspection of Mr. Tate's district showed that the work of this snowfall had been well done, considering the scarcity of carts, but on different lines to those followed on former occasions. The dry-goods district was satisfactorily cleaned up, and Broadway was in admirable shape. The surroundings of the City Hall and Post Office were in fair condition.

On the east side nothing had been done to the side streets where there were no surface roads, but the street-market quarter and the rest of the Tenth Ward was as free from snow as could be reasonably expected. The Bowery was clean, and Third Avenue fairly so, and much cleaning had been done around all the public squares.

Cooper Union's neighborhood and Astor Place were open. The streets bounding the Grand Central Station were not clean, and Upper Lexington Avenue and Park Avenue near Forty-second Street were in the same condition as when the snowfall ended. Madison Avenue here was left with the snow heaped. So was Fifth Avenue south of Forty-second Street to Thirty-fourth Street. Above it was quite clean to Fifty-ninth Street.

Sixth Avenue was in fair condition, and there had been a little piling of snow in the side streets of the residential and hotel districts and in the shopping district, and there had been some picking at the heaps by cartmen, who were bent on getting their cartloads as quickly as possible.

The weather yesterday was sunny and crisp, with the thermometer averaging 10° below the freezing point and a smart westerly breeze.

Yacht Sunk at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 12.—The cutter-yacht Norona, owned by C. P. Brigham, proprietor of the Greenport Harbor and Improvement Company's ways, was sunk in the harbor during the storm last night. She will be raised. The brick-laden schooner J. W. Crowley during the gale was discovered dragging her anchor. The Cactus, a Government buoy setter, towed the schooner alongside the wharf.

SMALLPOX ON A FRUIT STEAMER.

Four Passengers Landed in Baltimore Before It Was Discovered.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—The Norwegian steamship Gurley arrived from Port Antonio to-day with a case of malignant smallpox aboard. The vessel reached her dock, but was ordered back to Quarantine with all on board. Four passengers, two of whom live in Washington, D. C., landed before the smallpox case was discovered, and are being searched for with the view of taking them back to the Quarantine station.

The four passengers—James J. Rice, a patent examiner, and Hobart H. Blorian of 1,447 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., who had been making a cycle tour of Jamaica, and William P. Wilson and James Murphy of this city—had gone ashore before the Health Officer ordered the vessel down the bay. Then, too, the supercargo of the vessel had been transferred to the steamship Banes, which had sailed for Jamaica ports. Telegrams were sent to hold the Banes at Quarantine.

The Gurley is the latest addition to the fleet of the Buckman Fruit Company, and has been in the banana trade between Philadelphia and Jamaica ports.

Advice for Brooklyn Democrats.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club met at its headquarters, 201 Montague Street, last night. William C. Redfield, the President, delivered an address on "What the Club Should Be and Do."

He urged the members to prepare for the coming campaign, and spoke in favor of harmony in the Democratic Party in Kings County next Fall. He said the Democratic Party should wrest the Legislature from the corrupt Republican Party. He favored the use of documents in the campaign, but said they should be cut down to the smallest limit, giving only the important facts, so they would be intelligible to every person.

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A void drafts and chills,
B eware of catching colds,
C oughs, grip, and pneumonia.
D o not take any risks,
E ven if you are quite well,
F or danger is always near.
G rip is in the air,
H idden diseases hover about, and
I nfluenza threatens us
J ust at this season.
K nowing this should lead us to
L ook after our health and
M eet these trying conditions.
N ature must be assisted,
O ur systems need regulating, and
P ure, rich blood must flow
Q uickly through our veins.
R enowned physicians say that a pure
S timulant is the best thing
T o take for promoting health;
U niting, also, in praising the
V irtues of Duffy's pure malt whiskey,
W hich is medicinally pure and
X cellent in effect.
Y oung and old experience renewed
Z est and benefit after using it.

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SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

VICTIMS NUMBERED BY THE SCORE

George Hartman, Who Successfully Worked an Insurance Fraud, Is Arrested —Eighty Complaints.

George Hartman is locked up at Police Headquarters. The police say he carried on swindling operations in various cities, and that there are eighty complaints against him. He appeared in Essex Market Police Court yesterday and was remanded. His victims are poor persons who hold life insurance policies. His scheme, it is alleged, is one original with himself, and has paid him thousands of dollars, though it has cost him also several terms in jail. He has been practicing it for about five years.

He was arrested Wednesday night in the Hotel Vincent, Forty-third Street and Third Avenue by Central Office Detectives O'Donohue and Price. When taken to Police Headquarters, he described himself as George Williams, thirty-six years old, of Hartford, Conn. He used to live in Connecticut—that is, he spent nine months in the New-Haven Jail.

To Kate Mead of 136 West Houston Street, whom he visited on Feb. 10, he said, it is charged, that on payment of $4.35 she would be entitled to a dividend of $27.20, which he was prepared to pay her at once. She handed him the money. He gave in return a note for $27.20, signed by William Doherty. He told her to take the note to the company's office, where it would be cashed. Of course when the note was taken there it would be declared worthless. The police also mentioned the following recent instances of his operations:

Feb. 8, Mary Tierney, 569 First Avenue, got $2.15, gave note for $6.15, signed William Hoffman; Feb. 18, Mrs. Gereghty, 304 Eleventh Avenue, got $7.50, gave note for $34.20, signed William Fitzgerald; Margaret Leinhardt, 845 Tenth Avenue, got $4, gave check for $24; Mrs. Powers, colored, 20 Sixth Avenue, got $2.35, gave note for $6.20; Mary A. Conlin, 84 Second Street, got $2.40.

Hartman is known as the "fire escape man." He always asked for a room in a hotel, whence he could, if necessary, make a hurried exit.

SILVERSMITHS ARE IN ARMS.

Petition to Albany Protesting Against a Bill Alleged to Permit the Sale of Fraudulent Goods.

The leading silversmiths of the city, on the invitation of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, have signed a petition addressed to the State Senate protesting against the passing of a bill introduced by Senator Seibert to amend the Sterling Silver act.

The sections of the law of 1894 provide for conviction if goods are made and sold that are stamped "sterling" when they do not contain 925-1000 parts of pure silver. The Seibert amendment provides for conviction only when it is proven that the seller had actual knowledge that the goods were less than that quality when he sold them.

"How would it be possible to prove such knowledge?" the petition asks. "In the cases found in New-York upon which the indictments were found the assays showed as low as 2-1000 parts pure silver. The law does not require silver goods to be stamped 'sterling' or anything else. It simply demands that when 'sterling' is placed on goods they shall contain not less than 925-1000 parts pure silver. The law does not prevent the manufacture or sale of any other grade of silver so long as the word 'sterling' is not placed thereon. It merely establishes a legal definition of the word 'sterling' when applied to silver. The object of this amendment is twofold—to allow fraudulent goods to be sold and to quash the present indictments, the amendment having no saving clause. The law does not bear unjustly upon any honest dealer. It makes no distinctions in the trade. It is the same law for the jeweler, the department store, or any merchant. It should stand upon our statute books without amendment."

Patronage for Judges.

The meeting of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions, to have been held yesterday for the purpose of considering the appointments of clerks and court attendants, was postponed indefinitely. According to the law passed last week, there are to be eight new clerks and a new interpreter and stenographer. Four of the clerks will receive $3,000 a year, and the other four, $2,000 a year. There are five Judges to distribute the patronage. It was said that the cause of the postponement was that the Judges were coming to an amicable arrangement about the division of the appointments.

"Big Walter" McNally Caught.

Information was received yesterday that Walter McNally, otherwise known as "Big Walter," was arrested in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday at the instance of the District Attorney's office of this city. McNally is a brother of McNally, the king of the green-goods men, and is engaged in the same business himself. He was arrested here and jumped his bail.

TO JOIN BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Pattie Watkins, the "Swedish Nightingale," and Adjt. Hartwright Resign from Salvation Army.

The ranks of the Salvation Army were depleted yesterday by the resignations of two officers. The first resignation to reach headquarters was that of Staff Captain Pattie Watkins, who reorganized the Bowery corps and is known as the "Swedish Nightingale." The second was that of Adjt. Hartwright, who for nine years had been cashier at headquarters. Both officers will join Ballington Booth's organization.

Pattie Watkins came to this country from England in 1885. She first took up army work in Taunton, Mass., and afterward went to Boston. When the Bowery corps had dwindled in numbers Ballington Booth sent for Miss Watkins to build it up. She soon cleared off a debt of $1,800, and made a great success of the corps among the roughest classes.

Miss Watkins's accomplishments and earnestness attracted the attention of many sympathizers. William E. Dodge and J. M. Cornell were especially generous in contributing to the work of the corps. It is estimated that she made 1,000 converts in the two years she spent in the Bowery. Recently she has been in Newark in charge of the training garrison. In the future she will have no permanent station, but will travel from place to place with Mrs. Ballington Booth. She will conduct a mass meeting at Cooper Union next Sunday night.

MEETING OF ARMY AUXILIARIES.

Some Hisses Heard When Eva Booth Announced the New Commander.

There was a meeting of the Salvation Army auxiliaries at headquarters, in Fourteenth Street, last evening. Commissioner Eva Booth presided and made an address. The manner in which she was received showed that she is gaining a hold on the old supporters of the army.

The meeting was called to learn of the attitude of the auxiliaries. It at first looked as if there would be some serious disturbance, but most of the signs of displeasure disappeared when Eva Booth began to speak.

There was some hissing during the meeting, and one or two interruptions. J. G. Hallimond, private secretary of Ballington Booth, and William Glover of New-Jersey sought to ask some questions of Special Commissioner Carleton while he was speaking, but were refused permission, and subsequently two requests were sent in by persons from this city to be heard, but they were also refused.

Commissioner Carleton reviewed the trouble in the army, and he was followed by Eva Booth, who went over about the same ground. She was cordially received. She read the cable message already published telling of the appointment of Commander and Mrs. Booth Tucker to look after the army in this country. The announcement was greeted with hisses and applause.

NEWSPAPERS AND MORAL SENSE

THE SUBJECT CONSIDERED BY THE NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB.

George Cary Eggleston Speaks in Defense of Sensationalism—Dr. MacArthur Against It.

The Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last evening listened to a discussion of the question, "Has the Newspaper Lost Its Moral Sense?"

The principal address was made by Talcott Williams of The Philadelphia Press. He agreed with Jefferson that it was better to have newspapers without government than government without newspapers.

"But when we look at the dark pages of some newspapers—and in some all are dark—" he continued, "and see the pertinacity with which they record vice and crime we feel that there should be some quarantine. We are doubtful whether such papers should be read by anybody. We are certain they should be read by nobody younger than ourselves."

The Rev. Robert S. Macarthur also spoke. "There are some things," he said, "that cannot be mended and should be ended. The newspapers cannot be ended, and so should be mended. The newspaper is a necessity of our modern civilization. In some form it has been necessary in every civilization. There will never be a civilization separate from the newspaper in some form. The newspaper is a public school for the million. Yet I might speak of some newspapers that should be destroyed as fast as God Almighty could hurl thunderbolts at them and their editors."

Dr. Macarthur said he objected to the inaccuracy, inquisitiveness, and the prurient sensationalism of some newspapers. In this city some were below the best people of New-York, while others were an honor to the city.

George Cary Eggleston of The New-York World said the newspapers could not be losing their moral character, as they have only lately acquired it.

"Until the last half of this generation the newspaper was either the subservient slave or the arrogant master of a political party," he said. "Now a change has come, and no party can control the opinions of any newspaper of a large circulation, and no newspaper can control a party."

Mr. Eggleston defended sensationalism.

"Sensationalism," he said, "has been at the root of every great moral movement from the time of Christ until now. I say this reverently. When Jesus changed the water into wine He invoked sensationalism in order to gain the attention of the multitude, so He might teach them."

TO REDUCE NEW-JERSEY SALARIES.

A Bill Passed in the House to Cut Salaries 25 Per Cent.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The House gave almost the entire time of its morning session to-day to a discussion of Mr. Walling's bill to reduce the salaries of all persons employed in the State who receive more than $3,000 per year. The proposed cut is to the extent of 25 per cent. on the amount of salary in excess of $3,000. Mr. Walling said the people of the State were demanding the passage of some such measure as this.

Mr. Hicks of Middlesex also advocated the bill, while Messrs. Lloyd, Robertson, Roll, and Skinner opposed it, on the ground that it was unconstitutional and unfairly drawn. The debate lasted until nearly 1 o'clock, when the vote was taken and the bill passed, 36 to 18.

The Committee on Railroads and Canals reported adversely the bill requiring trolley companies to erect waiting rooms and transfer stations along their lines. The report provoked the members from Hudson County, some of whom made charges reflecting on the committee. The latter explained that the adverse report was due to the fact that the municipalities already had power to compel trolley companies to provide suitable accommodations for the public. The House, by a decisive vote, refused to concur in the adverse report, and the bill took its place on the calendar for second reading.

The Senate passed the following bills: Requiring all huckleberries to be picked by hand; Francis's Bicycle Path bill; Bullock's Bread bill; fixing 7 per cent. as the interest charge on arrears of taxes and assessments in cities, and allowing all counties to send indigent insane to the county or State hospitals at the expense of the State. The bill requiring election envelopes to be of yellow paper was killed by the Senate.

The Senate passed the Newark Armory bill to third reading, after failure on Mr. Ketcham's part to have the Johnson amendment stricken out. This amendment makes the bill quite valueless at present, as it prohibits the making of contracts for the proposed building or the beginning of work thereon until the Legislature makes a specific appropriation.

Gov. Griggs sent to the Senate the nomination of Charles E. Hendrickson of Burlington County for lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, to succeed Clifford A. Sims, who died recently. The Governor nominated James F. Conklin for law Judge of Sussex County.

For members of the State Board of Education the Governor nominated: Third Congressional District—Samuel St. John McCutcheon of Somerset County, in place of James Deshler; Fifth District—Francis Scott of Passaic; for the unexpired term of Nicholas M. Butler, Sixth District, James L. Hayes. Appointed—Seventh District, Otto B. Crouse of Hudson County, in place of William R. Barricio.

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LITHIA WATER
THE GOUT WATER.

PHYSICIANS AT HOT SPRINGS

Use Buffalo Lithia Water Personally and Prescribe It for Others,

IN URIC ACID DIATHESIS, GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NEPHRITIC COLIC, CALCULI, ETC.

Its Value in Bright's Disease, Especially in Gouty or Rheumatic Subjects.

"A NATURAL TABLE WATER AND THE BEST OF ALL."

Dr. JOHN ATTFIELD, the celebrated London chemist, says:

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is strongly commended by its remarkable purity."

Dr. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, M. A., LL. D., professor of materia medica and general therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, &c.:

"BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS

of Virginia contain well defined traces of lithia, and are alkaline. This is used with great advantage in Gouty, Rheumatic and Renal Affections.

"It is the best table water known to me, and I have some experience of them all."

Dr. ALGERNON S. GARNETT, Surgeon (retired) U. S. Navy, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"My experience in the use of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is limited to the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism and that hybrid disease, 'Rheumatic Gout' (so-called), which is in contradistinction to the Rheumatoid Arthritis of Garrod.

"I have had excellent results from this water in these affections, both in my own person and in the treatment of patients for whom I have prescribed it. Of course, the remedial agent is its contained Alkalies and their solvent properties.

"Hence it is a prophylactic as well as a remedy in Nephritic Colic and forming Calculi, when due to a redundancy of Lithic Acid."

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has signally demonstrated its remedial power in Gout, Rheumatism, Uric Acid Gravel and other maladies dependent upon the Uric Acid Diathesis.

"It not only eliminates from the blood the deleterious agent before it crystallizes, but dissolves it in the form of Calculi, at least to a size that renders its passage along the ureters and urethra comparatively easy."

Dr. T. B. BUCHANAN, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"Send me five cases

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

SPRING NO. 2. I have made use of this Water for Gout in my own person and prescribed it for patients similarly suffering with the most decided beneficial results. I take pleasure in advising Gouty patients to these Springs."

Dr. G. W. LAWRENCE, Resident Physician, Hot Springs, Ark.:

"I prescribe

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

with great confidence in Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Rheumatism.

"When travelling it is my habit to use this water as a guarantee for getting a pure watar."

Dr. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New York, wrote: "For the past four years I have used BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the treatment of chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in Gouty and Rheumatic subjects with marked benefit."

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is for sale by Druggists and Grocers generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, $5.00, f. o. b., at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent FREE on application. Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

CAPT. O'BRIEN ANGERED HIM

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY O'HARE OBJECTS TO ADVICE.

Justice Newburger Asked to Order the Chief of the Detective Bureau from the Prosecutor's Presence.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare and Capt. O'Brien, Chief of the Detective Bureau, created some excitement for a short time yesterday in Part I. of the General Sessions Court.

The case before the court was that of Thomas Riley of 47 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, for the theft of a pocketbook from Clara Miller of Jersey City in a Sixth Avenue car on Dec. 12, 1895.

Capt. O'Brien asked to be allowed to take the witness stand against Riley. When he did so Mr. O'Hare asked him if he was on the car at the time of the theft. The Captain said he was not. No other questions were asked him, and he took a seat near Mr. O'Hare in the inclosure set apart for the prosecuting officers, and frequently made suggestions to the latter. Mr. O'Hare did not seem to appreciate the Captain's efforts. When the head of the Detective Bureau finally expressed in a tone loud enough to be heard by several persons his contempt of the way in which the case was being tried Mr. O'Hare exclaimed, with vehemence:

"Are you trying this case, or am I?"

"You are," replied Capt. O'Brien.

"Well, if you know how to conduct this case better than I do, you had better take my place," retorted Mr. O'Hare, as his eyes flashed fire.

"I only wished to give you some information about this man," said Capt. O'Brien, meekly.

"I am competent to perform my business without suggestions from you," said Mr. O'Hare, "and I want you to get out of here. Your Honor, will you instruct this man to leave this inclosure?"

Capt. O'Brien jumped up and stepped out of the inclosure before Judge Newburger could order him out.

It was said that Capt. O'Brien was anxious to secure the conviction of Riley. The latter admitted that he had once been in prison, but had reformed. Judge Newburger ordered the jury to acquit Riley, as there was no evidence against him.

After the trial Mr. O'Hare asked the Judge if there had been anything amiss in the prosecution of the case. Judge Newburger said the case had been properly tried.

Brooklyn Suicide Identified.

The man who committed suicide in Jacob's saloon, at 152 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, by shooting himself in the head, was yesterday identified as George P. Smith, forty-two years old, of 274 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, this city. He was a bookkeeper for the Lion Brewery.

ANOTHER POWERFUL WAR VESSEL.

Builders' Trial of the Massachusetts Tuesday —The Iowa to be Launched Soon —Work on the Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The United States Navy will soon be strengthened by the addition of another powerful war vessel. The battleship Massachusetts will sail from Cramps' shipyard next Tuesday on her builders' trial trip. As the trial is for the private information of the Cramp Company no guests will be aboard, nor will the Government be officially represented.

The trial will be made over the course always used by the Cramps in the unofficial tests of their ships. This course is between the lightships anchored about twenty miles off the Delaware capes, and the distance is a trifle short of 10 knots. The trip will consume about four days, but the best part of this time will be taken up in descending to the capes and ascending the Delaware River to the shipyard. If the trial is satisfactory, the official trial of the vessel off the Massachusetts coast will be made in about six weeks.

The Massachusetts was launched over two years ago, and, but for the delay in the completion of the armor and guns, would have been in commission long ago. The vessel is now practically finished, and, if necessary, could go into commission in a few weeks.

The Massachusetts is a sister ship of the Indiana. The big cruiser Brooklyn, which was launched last Fall, is rapidly approaching completion, and will have an official trial about the middle of next July.

The seagoing battleship Iowa will be launched about the end of this month, and it is not unlikely that President Cleveland and some of his Cabinet will be present upon the occasion. When the Iowa is launched she will be pushed as rapidly as possible, and the Cramps expect to have her in readiness for her trial trip before the end of the year. With the launching of the Iowa, the last big Government vessel on the stocks at Cramps' will have been floated.

The company, however, is working zealously to get the contract for the construction of some of the new warships Japan is to build, and Gen. George B. Williams, the Cramps' agent, will sail again on the steamer leaving San Francisco next Saturday for the land of the Mikado, and he expects to bring back with him contracts for several million dollars' worth of work.

Street Parade Suppressed.

Four men and seven boys were arrested last night for participating

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Die Meistersinger—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Julius Caesar—8:00.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—Oratorio, The Seasons—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00 to 12:00
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Lecture on Napoleon Bonaparte—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—1:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—1492—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concert—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Guckl—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Poster Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

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James Ben Ali Haggin Not Ill.
St. Regis Indians Satisfied.

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In the Commercial World.

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In the Real Estate Field.

Forest Restoration.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Forest restoration is a fine idea. By going on cutting down trees the country one of these days would find itself badly stumped.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	32	21	23
6 A. M.	32	21	25
9 A. M.	32	24	25
12 M.	33	26	28
4 P. M.	35	27	30
6 P. M.	34	26	28
9 P. M.	34	23	25
12 P. M.	35	23	22

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....25.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....24.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....33.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

UNDER DURESS.

There was a melancholy exhibition of partisan tyranny and cowardice in the Assembly at Albany yesterday when the Raines bill was "jammed through" that body. Republican members from the cities which are to be victimized were virtually put under duress and forced to act against their conviction of duty.

It may be assumed that a majority of the Republicans, representing the rural communities which are to profit by the measure, were really in favor of its passage and obeyed the orders of the boss willingly. Such appears to be the presumption as to the superior honesty and sense of right of rural voters and their representatives at Albany. They are supposed to be willing to benefit by acts of injustice and rapacity and by a policy of bad faith and false pretense.

Accepting this presumption, we may admit that the majority of Republican Assemblymen really favored the bill, and as they chose to use their advantage by making it a caucus measure and raising the party issue upon it, they presented to the city minority—as good Republicans no doubt as themselves—the hard alternative of supporting it or breaking away from the party in a matter upon which its leaders and its regular caucus had insisted. Seventeen of them, be it said to their credit, refused to surrender their convictions.

But the city Assemblymen who voted for the bill were not coerced merely by the appeal to party loyalty. Considering that this bill was not framed in pursuance of any declared policy and is of more than doubtful expediency in the minds of a large portion of the party, and considering especially that it is an outrageous usurpation of local authority by the State and a robbery of the cities for the benefit of country towns, it is not likely that these men could have been held by any such sentiment. But they feared the tyranny of the Platt machine, because they would be marked to be "turned down" in the future if they should aspire to a renomination or to any kind of preferment.

Under this dread of PLATT's power to control the action of nominating bodies and appointing officers hereafter men were dragooned into the caucus of Tuesday night, and more were intimidated into submitting to its decree. Yesterday some of them had actually to be dragged into the Assembly Chamber under repeated "calls of the house," and finally the doors were locked to prevent their escape. Could anything be more humiliating for men who are supposed to hold their places by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens and to be vested with a trust by their constituents which they have solemnly sworn to execute faithfully?

It was the culminating exhibition of the despotism of a boss, of the subserviency of his chosen tools, and of the craven submission of timid and time-serving souls. Enough votes were forced by actual duress to secure the passage of the Raines bill in the Assembly. It will be the Governor's turn next, but, if he should refuse to submit, the shallow trick of giving it out as part of a shrewd scheme of PLATT's to increase his prestige should not be allowed to succeed. It will be a defeat for PLATT, even if done with his acquiescence, for it will show that he was finally scared out of what has long been known on his own testimony to be a fixed determination.

MR. HARRISON'S POSITION.

It must be very discouraging to Mr. HARRISON to have those who claim to be his particular admirers, and some even who have posed as his intimate friends, declare that he is really not "out" and that, in the language of politics, he is, on the contrary, very much "in it." We hardly think that he deserves this treatment, and it is clear that he has not invited it. He has declared that he cannot allow his name to be presented at St. Louis, and he has begged his friends to believe him. If they do not believe him, the least they can do is to keep their unflattering opinion to themselves.

It must be confessed, however, that the situation in which the other candidates for the nomination are placing themselves presents a great temptation to Mr. HARRISON's friends, with or without his consent, to present his name at a well-selected and propitious moment. Every day makes the struggle between these gentlemen more bitter and the chances less that any of them can secure the support necessary to a nomination. The worst of their quarrel is that it is not confined to and does not even relate to their views as to National policy. All of them seem alike destitute of any definite ideas on that subject. Any one of them would represent the sentiment of the party, apparently, as well as any other, or as ill. What they are fighting over is charges of trickery, bad faith, and, in too many cases, bribery. As the Southern conventions come along, these charges multiply and become more fierce and more specific. The McKinley men are accusing the Reed men of buying up conventions, and the Reed men accuse the McKinley men of the same offense. The supporters of both these candidates intimate that PLATT's boom for Gov. MORTON, though we have seen no statement that money has as yet been used, has excited the cupidity of the Republican managers in various sections and that the effect is to "suppress the voice of the party." In these circumstances it would not be surprising if the convention when it meets should be entirely unable to come to an agreement on any candidate now avowedly in the field. That would be Mr. HARRISON's opportunity, and his friends mean that he shall take advantage of it, no matter what he may have said in the past. Meanwhile, his position is one of much greater dignity than that of any other candidate.

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

The junior Republican organ in this city published three or four days ago the first of the series of "roorbachs" which will embellish its columns from time to time, we suppose, until election day in November. In the statement to which we refer, The Press asked everybody to believe that the woolen industry was in a condition of collapse which would soon be followed by complete ruin and extinction. The centre of depression, The Press asserted, was Rockville, Conn.:

"The scene of the most staggering blow delivered to the woolen industry in the last few months is Rockville, where the five mills of that place are now running at such a rate that each employé is given only one day's work a week. Even this is being done at a loss to the owners, but the misery that will follow soon, when the mills may be shut down entirely, is past all reckoning."

And in a startling exhibition of display type it was asserted that these mills were running on "one-eighth time."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, leading journal of the woolen trade, owned and edited by FRANK P. BENNETT, Republican and protectionist, who was a member of the committee of LAWRENCE'S National Wool Growers' Association which recently prepared a schedule of wool duties to be included in the next McKinley Tariff bill, is moved to make an emphatic protest against this "lot of gross misrepresentations and misstatements." The Reporter says:

"In the article in question the statement is made that the fine men's wear worsted mills at Rockville—the Rock, American, Hockanum, New-England, and Springville—are running on 'one-eighth time.' This statement is utterly false, as any one would find who desired to obtain the true facts.

"The New-York representatives of the last three mills named characterize the article as 'all rot,' and 'untruthful,' and the representative of the Rock Manufacturing Company has denounced it in similar terms. Both parties assert that, instead of their mills running on one-eighth time, they are running on two-thirds time, forty hours, which was the unanimous agreement entered into on the 24th ult.

"They further assert that the orders which they have received to date for worsteds are about equal to those of the previous Fall season, and that unless present conditions change materially there is every reason for believing that they will be able to continue running on their present schedule throughout the entire year, with strong probabilities of a return, before many months, to full time. The product of these mills is of the very highest grade of strictly pure worsted fabrics, whose reputation is National and standard.

"At the present time the demand of the market is mostly for cheap goods, and had the Rockville mills seen fit to abandon the high position which their goods occupy, and to descend to the manufacture of cheap, low-priced stuff, they could doubtless have kept their machinery running. Rather, however, than sacrifice their reputation, they elected to reduce their production by running forty instead of sixty hours per week."

It is also shown that a mill reported by The Press to be running now on one-quarter time, and two others reported as having recently "shut down" for lack of work, "retired from business at the close of 1895." So much for this attempt to mislead the public.

The chief cause of any reduction of output which may have been made recently in certain branches of the woolen industry has been renewed tariff agitation by the Republican Party. The industry was in fair condition a few months ago. The first of the several hundred increases of wages reported between March and August last year was made in one of the largest of the woolen factories, and increases in more than sixty prominent mills were announced afterward by the trade journals. The output of the mills was very large. Great quantities of fine foreign wool, in addition to the domestic supply, were consumed. During the calendar year 1895 there were imported 126,435,569 pounds of clothing wool, as against only 10,685,469 pounds in the fiscal year 1894 and 35,403,021 pounds in the fiscal year 1893, previous to the panic. Wool is imported to be used in the manufacture of woolen goods.

But as the time for the reassembling of Congress drew near, the industry was somewhat affected by a weakening of confidence, due mainly to uncertainty as to tariff legislation which might increase largely the cost of raw material. We predicted several months ago that this industry would probably be depressed in some measure by the action or attempted action of the Republicans in Congress. It is well known that just before the beginning of the session Mr. REED was opposed to any revival of the tariff question this year, because business interests would be benefited by a "rest." At that time also Mr. ALDRICH of Rhode Island, Republican tariff leader in the Senate, said:

"Any further agitation of the tariff question by this Congress would be simply suicide for the Republicans. No tariff bill can pass the Senate and none can be approved by the President. In addition to that, I am firmly convinced that the business interests of the country imperatively demand an absolute rest from all tariff legislation."

Such a rest was especially needed by the woolen industry, but it was not granted. The Republicans reported and passed a bill taking wool from the free list and increasing the cost of the woolen manufacturers' raw material by 42½ per cent. At the same time they openly promised that in 1898 they would largely increase the tax, making it about 75 per cent. For a long time it was not known whether the bill would be passed in the Senate. In fact, it is still pending there, although it may be regarded as dead. But the promise still lives, and the woolen manufacturer looks forward to two or three years of tariff agitation, continually disturbing the foundations of his business and threatening to change them radically.

When to this cause is added the unfortunate effect of the free-silver movement upon general confidence and business, it is not surprising that certain woolen mills producing fine and high-priced worsteds should reduce their output by one-third.

SOUND MONEY IN ALABAMA.

We have read with great interest a speech of the Hon. R. H. CLARKE of Mobile, Ala., delivered at Gadsden, in support of his claim to the Democratic nomination for Governor. It is very long, filling more than a dozen columns of The Montgomery Advertiser, but there is no waste matter in it. It is a sort of political argument with which we of the North are not familiar, and with which we should probably not be very patient, and in that regard we are at a disadvantage with our friends of the South, for Mr. CLARKE's speech is an admirable one. It is direct, simple, candid. There are touches of wit and sarcasm in it, but the tone is manly, dignified, and at once self-respectful and respectful of his audience. The speaker goes straight to the facts of the issue he is discussing, explains them, reasons about them; he makes no appeal to mean or rancorous feeling, and his appeal to partisan feeling is of a fair and reasonable kind.

Mr. CLARKE, as our readers are aware, is the sound-money candidate for the nomination for Governor against Capt. JOHNSTON, who has always acted with the silver men. Mr. CLARKE has in the past, when in Congress, voted for free coinage. He frankly acknowledges that he did so with much hesitation and doubt, and in part as a matter of political tactics. When, in 1893, Mr. CLEVELAND called Congress in extra session for the repeal of the Sherman law, Mr. CLARKE sustained the President. Capt. JOHNSTON fiercely opposed him, desiring free coinage as a condition of the repeal. That brought up the issue plainly, and Mr. CLARKE was led to study it carefully. He reached the conclusion that free coinage was dangerous and that no currency is safe every part of which is not as good as gold and exchangeable with gold. That, in substance, is the proposition he is sustaining before the Democrats of Alabama with great ability. He has so far influenced public opinion that Capt. JOHNSTON has very much toned down his utterances on free silver and now professes to occupy a neutral position. This is good so far as it goes. But the Alabama Democrats should make no mistake. They want as Governor a perfectly safe man, with principles so well defined that they can rely on him.

AN UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY.

The statement from Dr. ALLEN FITCH, which we print elsewhere, regarding the dispute about clothing for the insane transferred from Bellevue Hospital to the Manhattan State Hospital presents, of course, the Bellevue side of the case, and it is possible that it may appear different if viewed from the other side. But the controversy is an unfortunate one, and we certainly trust that Dr. MACDONALD has been animated by some better motive than that which seems to be attributed to him in this statement.

The law providing for a transfer of insane patients from county institutions to the State hospitals declares that the authorities in charge of those institutions shall see that each patient so sent is "in a state of bodily cleanliness and is comfortably clothed in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Chairman of the State Commission in Lunacy." When the transfers were going on from the county asylums and poorhouses, it was very properly required that each patient should be provided with a new suit of clothes.

The general rule adopted then still applies, and doubtless Dr. MACDONALD has the technical right to insist upon it in case of the transfers from Bellevue to Ward's Island, but it is evident that the reasons for it cannot hold in all instances. No doubt the general intent of the law that the patients be "comfortably clothed" should be insisted upon, but the general rule that each one shall have a new suit of clothes should be applied with discretion.

It appears that nothing of the kind was required when the patients of the Kings County asylums were transferred to the Long Island State Hospital, and there is ample testimony that it is not necessary or reasonable in the case of the Bellevue Hospital pavilion. It would be very costly for the city and no provision of public money is available for the purpose.

Some reasonable agreement ought to be reached between those in charge of the insane at Bellevue for the city, Dr. A. E. MACDONALD of the Manhattan Hospital and Dr. CARLOS F. MACDONALD of the Commission in Lunacy, to end such an unseemly dispute. If the Superintendent of the State Hospital is acting from personal resentment, he should be induced to see his official duty in a different light.

THOSE RAILS FOR JAPAN.

We directed attention on Tuesday morning to the assertion published in the London trade journal Invention on Feb. 29 that the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago had overcome in Japan the competition of English manufacturers of steel rails and had sold there 10,000 tons at the price of $21.26 per ton, free on board for shipment at an American port, the English bid having been $23.08, and the price exacted from railroad companies in this country by the combination of which the Illinois Steel Company is a leading member being $28 at Eastern mills and $29 at Chicago. As we said, we did not assume that the statement published by Invention must be correct, and we have looked for either a confirmation or a denial in the American journals of the iron trade.

Easily the foremost and best of these is The Iron Age, an admirable journal of its kind, and we expected to see in its issue of yesterday, the 12th inst., some reference to this very interesting and significant London report—either an authoritative statement that such a sale had not been made or a brief account of the circumstances in which the transaction had taken place. But we find in the columns of yesterday's Iron Age no mention whatever of the matter. The London report surely deserves attention, and we presume it will be either denied or confirmed by the American journals of the trade in their issues of next week.

WAR AND SILVER.

The Washington dispatches in yesterday's TIMES contained the report of a remark made by one Senator to another in regard to which the most severe thing that can or need be said is that it did not excite in the minds of intelligent readers incredulity or even much surprise. The reported remark was that "we wanted a war with Spain. With a war on our hands we should be obliged to have more money, and in order to get more money we should go at once to a silver basis." The reported remarker was Senator MORGAN of Alabama.

It does not need arguing that an American who is willing to go to war with any nation for any reason less powerful than the existence or the honor of the country is a person who is quite unfit to be in the Senate of the United States or even at large. He is either a dangerous lunatic or a desperate villain. And yet nobody is surprised that Senator MORGAN should have expressed so detestable a sentiment or even that he should be acting on it. Indeed, his remark supplies a motive for his recent political course which, although it is a motive of the lowest possible kind, is an intelligible motive for conduct otherwise unintelligible. A foreign war would probably, in the present condition of our currency and in the present condition of our legislative capacity, make "cheap money." A foreign war with a powerful enemy like Great Britain might answer the purpose too well and make cheaper money than even the Senator from Alabama would desire. But even a war with Spain would no doubt be expensive enough to debase the currency to, if not below, a "silver basis," and thus to satisfy the yearnings of those of his constituents for whom Senator MORGAN caters.

Supposing a politician to be absolutely without scruple or shame and to believe it necessary for him to "do something for silver," picking a foreign quarrel is really the most practical course open to him, now that the opinion of his own countrymen is daily being more decisively pronounced against the wanton debasement of the currency for that purpose. That a single Senator "wants a war" in order to enable American citizens to cheat their creditors ought to be not only surprising, but horrifying, though in MORGAN's case it is neither. But that the same base motive which MORGAN is reported to have avowed should have been the basis of the action of the Senate of the United States is a far more serious conclusion; and yet it is the conclusion that very naturally follows from the recent action of that body.

By deciding to take no action in regard to the expulsion of Lord DUNRAVEN from the New-York Yacht Club the English Racing Association preserves a sort of dignity, no doubt, but the pretended indifference to anything that may be done by American yachting men will deceive no one and will be extremely hard to preserve. The Earl either did or did not deserve the punishment inflicted upon him. His associates cannot help having an opinion on that question, and whatever view they take, the case is one that calls for action. The man has been formally declared unfit company for gentlemen. The men who made that declaration stand as high in England as in the United States, and to ignore their words is not a demonstration of haughty contempt, but a confession that, in the minds of certain English sportsmen, the bringing of false charges and a refusal to apologize when the falsity of those charges is proved are matters of no consequence.

English commercial circles—wherein is included about all of England—are deeply interested in the libel suit brought by Sir ARTHUR FORWOOD against a railroad paper which referred to him as a man whose character rendered him unfit to be a member of the House of Commons or to serve as the Director of any corporation. These statements were backed up in court by clear proof that he had been a Director in companies whose interests were antagonistic, and that he had participated in legislation of which the result was to increase or decrease his own profits. No absolute corruption or dishonesty was shown, and the jury decided that the Baronet had been injured to the extent of £100. This verdict, of course, is almost as cruelly ironical as would have been the award of a shilling as damages. A merchant prince like Sir ARTHUR FORWOOD, whose transactions have extended pretty well around the world, could have had little reputation to lose if charges of the gravest sort can be publicly made against him by any one willing to pay $500 for the privilege. The English papers all take this view of the case, and indulge in long but cautious comment on a state of commercial honor that makes possible transactions like those to which Sir ARTHUR calmly confessed.

ART NOTES.

—Frank Hegger of 152 Broadway is publishing a series of large photographs of the principal architectural monuments of Europe, which have received praise from such critics as Russell Sturgis, President of the New-York Architectural League, and Prof. Charles H. Moore of Harvard University. The size of these photographs, three feet by four, is, it is believed, the largest yet attempted, but they are without the faults to be found in many of smaller dimensions, being free from distortion of the longer lines, showing details clearly, and having a pleasant and uniform tone. The same subjects are reproduced in three sizes, but the largest are, of course, the most valuable. The series includes a view of the Parthenon and one of the Athenian Acropolis from the Philopappus Hill, several views of ancient and modern Rome, and the interior of the Colosseum and one of the interior of St. Peter's, which, owing to the great scale, give something of the impression of the monuments themselves. The lacelike pinnacles and niches of Milan Cathedral, the half-effaced frescoes on the front of St. Mark's and the mosaics of the interior, the wonderful terra cotta ornamentation of La Certosa in Pavia, the Moorish arches of Seville, and the Gothic tracery of the cathedrals of Paris, Vienna, and Cologne may be studied with a good idea of their effect in a general view. But there are also many reproductions on a still larger scale of interesting details and ornaments. The series of examples of Gothic architecture in France, Germany, England, and Italy is at present the most complete, especially the English section, which includes views of Westminster, York, Canterbury, Salisbury, and most of the great cathedrals.

—The competition for the decoration of the Council Chamber of the new Philadelphia City Hall has brought out many attractive designs from a large number of artists. There are prizes offered for the best three works of $3,000, $1,000, and $750. Among the contributors are Carl Marr, Munich; W. D. Streeter, George Bridgeman, Edward Ertz, H. O. Tanner, Newton Wells, Henry McCarter, L. H. Richardson, Fred Waugh, H. C. Foss, Max Bohm, Humphreys Johnstone, Edward Grenet. Guy Maynard, all in Paris; in England, Edwin A. Abbey, Robert Sewell, S. H. Vedder, W. E. F. Britten, Anna Lea Merritt, Mary S. Florence, Sarah Ball Dodson; in Florence, Italy, Francis W. Loring, Bryson Burroughs. On this side of the Atlantic plans were sent to Chicago, Boston, New-York, and other places to Walter McEwen, William Sartain, Marcy Pendleton, Frank W. Benson, Will Low, Kenyon Cox, Gabrielle Clements, Charles S. Reinhart, Louis J. Rhead, Will H. Bradley, Kenneth Frazier, Alice Archer Sewell, Maria à Becket, William Sergeant Kendall, H. A. Ogden, Adelaide Wordsworth, Joseph Linden Smith, S. W. Van Schaick, Thomas Shields Clark, and Henry G. Thunder. The Philadelphia artists who contemplate sending sketches are Henry Thouron, L. Hart Darragh, F. W. Stokes, I. Liberty Tadd, Maxfield Parrish, Maria Kirk, and Ida Waugh. The sketches will be judged by a jury of seven persons, four of whom will be artists of recognized standing, and no one of whom will be a competitor. The work will all be in before April 15.

—An exhibition of some twenty-five paintings by a young artist, Augustus Vincent Tack, is now on view at the gallery of C. W. Kraushaar, 1,257 Broadway. These are of portraits, landscapes, with now and then a composition, and there is shown considerable promise and no little feeling for color. The drawing is not always as satisfactory as might be, giving, at times, signs of carelessness and indecision—faults that are easily corrected, and which with more experience will, it is presumed, disappear. Some of the slighter things, where there is less elaboration, are more impressive than the more elaborate efforts. In these the man has been able to bother less with the technique and put more of his personality in the painting. There is yet, however, a feeling of sloppiness at times in the laying on of the pigment, an uncertainty not always agreeable. The portrait of a poetic-looking Frenchman, long of hair, after the manner of many of his countrymen, painted in profile, is impressive, and done with a certain directness, attractive enough, while there is one of a little girl, "Maid Marion," graceful in pose, easy in arrangement, and broadly brushed in. The pictures may be seen for some days.

—The eighth annual Spring exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists will be opened to the public April 7 at the Art Institute and remain open two weeks. Blank applications must be properly filled out and sent in by March 20 to Charles E. Boutwood, Studio Building, State and Ohio Streets, and pictures and sculpture must be delivered by 6 o'clock of March 27. Two prizes are offered by Charles T. Yerkes—the first, $300, for the best figure composition in oil; the second, $200, for the best landscape in oil. These prizes are open to all competitors who have been residents of Chicago for not less than one year. The Wilson L. Mead Prize of $100 is offered for the best water color. Works in oil, water color, pastel, and of sculpture will be accepted. Exhibitors are limited to six works, and a commission of 10 per cent. will be charged on all sales.

—A prominent Philadelphian, the late Gen. William M. Reilly, has bequeathed to his native city money for the erection of statues of Gens. Lafayette, Montgomery, Pulaski, and Steuben in front of Independence Hall, and in Independence Square of Gens. Wayne, Greene, Sumter, and Morgan, and Capt. Paul Jones.

—Chicago's West Side Women's Club held recently an art exhibition whereat a prize of $100 was awarded to F. Hansen for the best oil painting and $50 to Sarah S. Hayden for the best water color.

Dunraven Merited Expulsion.

From The Saturday Review.

The New-York Yacht Club has certainly taken a strong measure in expelling Lord Dunraven. But we cannot say that the action of the club is unjustifiable. When a man makes specific charges, which at an investigation where he is represented by counsel he is unable to prove, it is his plain duty to withdraw them and to apologize for having made them. The evidence of the eyesight is by no means conclusive, as the publications of the Psychical Research Society testify. But Lord Dunraven not only does not withdraw or apologize for, but he reiterates, his charges against "persons unknown." We do not see how, under the circumstances, the New-York Yacht Club could have done anything else but expel his Lordship.

How Snap Punished the Cat.

From The Spectator.

I venture to send you the following story of an Irish terrier which belonged to my late father, a well-known Cambridge man. One day at lunch, while Snap's attention was for a moment diverted from his plate, our favorite cat managed to purloin some of his choicest chicken bones. On discovering what had happened, the dog at once "made for" puss; but my father said: "Snap, remember you are not to hurt pussy," and all was peace again. Later in the afternoon, however, the sound of vehement cat language proceeding from the lawn called us to the window, and we beheld Snap holding puss fast with his paws in spite of her struggles, while he deliberately, and evidently with the greatest satisfaction, licked her fur the wrong way.

Ternina in "Fidelio."

"Fidelio" was presented at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, with the same cast as upon the opening night of the series now being given by the Damrosch opera company, with the single exception of Fräulein Milka Ternina, who assumed the rôle of Leonore, in which Mme. Klafsky made her local début. Fräulein Ternina acquitted herself with credit and won many plaudits from a critical audience. The remainder of the cast was able, and the orchestra did excellent work.

PERSONALS.

—Prof. Ramsay, the well-known chemist who, with Lord Rayleigh, discovered argon, has written a letter to Nature which raises an interesting question of etiquette for men of science. He points out that when a discovery in science is published, other investigators make a "rush" to the subject, and thus in a manner forestall further discoveries by the original investigator. Prof. Ramsay seems to think that such auxiliaries should recognize the first claim of the leader, and virtually ask his permission before they undertake their researches, in case he may intend to make a similar investigation, and the professor also thinks that unless something of the kind is done, an original discoverer will keep his discovery to himself until he has thrashed it out.

—The appointment of The O'Conor Don as Lord Lieutenant of Roscommon is interesting, if only for antiquarian and genealogical reasons. "Don" is not a surname but a title, the meaning of which is, we believe, somewhat in dispute, and the rest of his family are simply O'Conors. The "The" signifies that the bearers of the title are the present representatives of the rulers of the ancient septs. There are many persons in Ireland who claim the right to add this prefix to their names, but only a few can really sustain the claim. Among those whose title to it is unquestioned are The MacDermott, The O'Donoghue, The MacGillycuddy of the Reeks, The Knight of Kerry, and Lord Inchiquin, who is the head of the great sept of the O'Briens.

—Gen. Duchesne says that the Queen of Madagascar has accepted the French suzerainty as she might have done the mastery of a second husband and Prime Minister. She seems rather interested in the complete transfer of power from the ex-Prime Minister to the French, and showed herself deeply sensible to the many courteous attentions of the victors. Gen. Duchesne thinks her open-hearted, open-minded, and in her way a charming woman. Another General says that she is extremely fond of dress, and longs to visit Paris. She can never hear enough about the shops and theatres and the Elysée balls. One of her dreams is to be able to choose herself several complete toilets at the Bon Marché.

—Madeleine Brohan, retired Sociétaire of the Comédie Française, famous for her wit in the time of the Second Empire, lives in an apartment filled with paintings and objects of art, the windows of which open on the garden of the Tuileries. She receives her friends every Sunday evening, and is as witty as ever. Somebody asked recently why she retired from the stage, and she said: "I was playing 'Le Caprice' one evening, and it was not agreeable to me to hear Chavigny say, 'Ernestine, I adore you.' That evening I understood that I was too old to play a coquette's part."

—A Scotchman, Daniel McLeod, fought and fell on the Boer side at Doornkop. He was the son of a Scotch settler in the Transvaal, and was one of the best shots in Commandant Cronje's following. He was in action at Krugersdorp, and during the night was sent with sixty others to reinforce Doornkop. Next morning McLeod was one of a party of fifteen marksmen who held the right of the Boer position, and, according to Dutch accounts, did most of the fighting. Two of them were killed, namely, McLeod and young Malan, son of the Boer commandant of the same name.

—Earl Grey, who succeeds Dr. "Jim" as Administrator of Rhodesia, is a tall, good-looking man of forty-five. He was the nephew of the late Earl, and succeeded to the title less than two years ago. He is a quiet, rather reserved man, but is reputed to be possessed of considerable ability in business affairs. He has lived an adventurous life, and has traveled a good deal in South Africa. His wife, who was a Miss Holford, has also seen something of South African life.

VIEWS OF READERS OF THE TIMES.

Comments on Its Exposure of the Meaning of War Talk by Silver Senators —The Democracy's Opportunity.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The conspiracy of the silver Senators in the Senate at Washington to provoke a war with Great Britain, Spain, or some other power, in order to put this country's finances on a silver basis, which your paper this morning exposes, is information that should be scattered to every part of our land. These men are traitors, and the people cannot know it too soon.

It is time for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to revise the Senatorial representation. We have borne long enough with the injustice that gives such great States as New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia, and Massachusetts only two Senators each, alike with new and unpopulous States such as the Dakotas, Nebraska, Utah, and Colorado. The Constitution has been amended before; it can and must be again in this case.

The silver States are exercising a potency in National affairs that does not belong to them of right, and the older and populous States are virtually disfranchised as to National representation. This great abuse must be corrected, and Senatorial representation be made according to the population of the several States.

The people of the East are by no means satisfied with the present situation. They demand peace, a sound currency on the gold basis and equal to that of any foreign power, a moderate tariff, but with an increase of duties on sugar, tea, coffee, and spices, so as to provide an ample revenue; an examination into the pension abuses, and last, not least, a correction of the present unequal representation in the Senate.

If the Democratic Party will make such a platform and repudiate boldly and unequivocally all desire for war, all tariff or silver protection swindles, all favoritism or fraud in pensions, and stand up for a correction of the present injustice in the representation in the Senate, it will sweep the country in November next. Only let us have a sound, bold, and honest platform, and wise, capable, and honest men for our leaders.

"Let the trumpet give forth no uncertain sound." Let us go into this battle for the right undismayed. If the wicked, the venal, the corrupt, the partisan, are to rule this country, we want to know it, and the sooner the better.

The Democratic Party should emblazon on its banners "No Compromise with Wrong. None with Expediency." For the party that quibbles and compromises this time is lost, and forever.

The country is languishing, business is depressed, and the people are feeling hard times because of unsound currency, because of expediency and compromising, because of corrupt and venal politicians in office, because of unfair Senatorial representation. If the Democratic Party will but give the people the chance, we will redress these evils, strangle the traitors, and give peace and prosperity to the country.

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1896. S. F.

Congress Should Be Rebuked.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I notice in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day a suggestion by Edward D. Depew that strikes the keynote of the people's indignation at the heartless juggling of the Congress with business for private ends. Without doubt the whole people would heartily rejoice if some concerted action could be taken by the Board of Trade and other commercial bodies that might give voice to such

DERVISHES NEAR KASSALA

Menelek's Forces Are Midway Between Adowa and Adigrat.

BARATIERI MAKES EXPLANATIONS

Italians, Escaping Military Service, Flock into France in Numbers by Every Train.

ROME, March 12.—According to The Agenzia D'Italia 30,000 dervishes are investing Kassala, the town which was captured from them some time ago by the Italians.

Gen. Baratieri, who was lately superseded in the command of the Italian forces in Africa, in an interview at Massowah on his reasons for attacking the Abyssinians at Adowa, said that information he had received led him to believe that it would be easy to occupy the positions he assailed. He reckoned that the force of Abyssinians would retreat. Instead of doing so they had inflicted a defeat on the Italian army, and he was ready to submit to the consequences.

The Tribuna publishes an interview with Gen. Baratieri, in which he denies that the Government urged him to attack the Abyssinians, but he adds that all his Generals favored the making of the attack. A victory for the Italians had been partially won, and was virtually assured, when the native battalions became panic-stricken and this produced disorder among the Italian troops.

Gen. Baratieri says that he has nothing to reproach himself for, but confesses that in a moment of madness after his defeat he was on the verge of committing suicide. He remembered, however, the piety of his family, and wished to spare them shame.

Advices received from Africa say that King Menelik's army is advancing slowly, and has now reached Entisco, midway between Adowa and Adigrat. Communication with Kassala is unbroken. Osman Digna is now at Galu Sit.

The Italia says it understands that the Government will hereafter act strictly on the defensive in Africa. It is learned that after the battle at Adowa only 17 per cent. of the Italian army answered to their names at roll call.

Twelve hundred mules for the use of the Italian Army have been shipped from Larnica, Island of Cyprus, to Massowah.

PARIS, March 12.—Italians desirous of escaping military service are flocking into France by every railway train, and there is no diminution of their numbers.

APPEAL FOR ITALIANS WOUNDED.

Lord Mayor of London Makes a Personal Donation to Them.

LONDON, March 12.—Signor Montefiore, the Italian Consul General here, appealed a few days ago to the Lord Mayor to raise a fund for the sick and wounded Italians in Abyssinia. The need of such assistance, he said, was very urgent.

The Lord Mayor declined to accede to the request, giving as his reason that to ask subscriptions to such a fund would be contrary to precedent. He, however, sent a personal contribution, to be applied to the assistance of the sick and wounded Italians.

EGYPTIAN MARCH ON DONGOLA.

Defeat of Italians at Adowa Hastens the Necessary Demonstration.

LONDON, March 12.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Cairo saying that there is reason to believe that Egyptian troops will move immediately up the Nile and occupy Dongola.

It has been felt in Cairo for some time that in view of the restlessness of the dervishes it is desirable that a demonstration in force be made across the frontier at Wady Haifa. Representations on this subject have been made to Great Britain. The Italian defeat at Adowa has hastened matters.

GLADSTONE AND THE ARMENIANS.

Russia's Acceptance of Honors from Turkey Adversely Criticised.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that Mr. Gladstone has declined to introduce a deputation to Lord Salisbury to urge the establishment of a national fund, under Government patronage, for the relief of the Armenians, which he was requested to do by the Anglo-Armenian Relief Society. Mr. Gladstone bases his declination on the grounds of physical infirmity and abstinence from public affairs.

The Daily News adds that in conversation with Francis S. Stevenson, M. P., and Chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association, Mr. Gladstone said he greatly regretted the acceptance of Turkish honors by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey.

The acceptance of these honors, coupled with Russia's recent attitude on the Armenian question, must be held to make Russia morally answerable for future outrages. He advised that a communication addressed to Lord Salisbury would be preferable to a deputation. He did not see any reasonable objection to Government patronage of a national fund for the relief of the Armenians.

OORFA'S TORTURED CHRISTIANS.

Letter of Gregorian Clergymen to Their American Friends.

LONDON, March 12.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that some days before the massacre at Oorfa the Armenians were warned that it was impending, but the officials prevented them from leaving the town. During the suspense the Gregorian clergy compiled a letter, which they sent secretly to Aintab, whence it was forwarded to Europe.

The Archpriest Stephen and four other priests were subsequently slain before the altar while celebrating the Eucharist. The letter contains messages to the Sultan and to the Gregorians' Moslem fellow-countrymen, and reproaches their European brethren for standing by, watching the bloody work. It also contains the following:

"To the Christians of the United States of America we say farewell. We have strenuously opposed to your mission work among us, but these bloody days have shown that some of our Protestant brethren have been stanch defenders of our honor and our faith. You, at least, know that our crime, in the eyes of the Turk, has been that we adopted the civilization that you commended to us. Behold now the missions and schools which you planted among us, at the cost of many millions of dollars and hundreds of precious lives! They are in ruins, and the Turk is planning to rid himself of the missionaries and teachers by leaving them nobody among whom to labor."

REBELLION IN YILDIZ PALACE.

Imminent Danger to the Intolerant from the Progressive.

PARIS, March 12.—Le Figaro publishes an article dealing with the fresh disturbances in Armenia and the policy of inertia in the Yildiz Palace, saying:

"According to the latest intelligence a revolution in the palace is imminent, the object of it being to compel the recalcitrant members of the palace clique to adopt ideas of tolerance and progress."

Cambridge and Women's Degrees.

LONDON, March 12.—The Senate of the University of Cambridge met to-day and decided that the members of the university should elect a committee to consider under what conditions women may be admitted to degrees.

Contract for New Chinese Loan.

PEKIN, March 12.—A contract has been signed with an Anglo-German syndicate for a new Chinese loan of £16,000,000 at 5 per cent. The loan is to be issued at 94.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Canadian officials protested in London yesterday against the restrictions inposed by the British Government on the importation of Canadian cattle. The Canadians said to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that pleuro-pneumonia—the pretext for the restrictions—was not a malady of Canadian cattle. Mr. Chamberlain promised the attention of the Ministers.

—The Liverpool Market bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons yesterday. The bill provides for a new building near the docks instead of the one in use now. T. P. O'Connor, member for the Scotland division, objected, for the reason that the new location would favor American against Irish cattle.

—British Guiana's newly appointed Governor, Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, did not sail for New-York by steamer Havel, as was reported yesterday, but for South America direct by steamer Atrato.

—L'Eclair, a journal of Paris, expresses the opinion that the pretensions of the United States are excessive, and may compel European diplomats to aid Spain.

—A Judge of Montgomery, Ala., Francisco C. Randolph, who defaulted and fled, is said to have murdered C. H. Simmonds in Cauca, Colombia.

—Chancellor von Hohenlohe gave in honor of Count Golouchowski, last night, a dinner, which all the diplomats in Berlin attended.

—The French Government is to introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies for free trade between France and Madagascar.

—Eight of the Melikoff petroleum and two factories at Baku have been destroyed by fire. Two persons were killed.

—The Nicaraguan Government has decreed a tax levy of $70,000 monthly at Bluefields.

THE ART OF FINDING GOLD

SCIENCE IS OFTENTIMES APPARENTLY AT FAULT.

Stephen B. Pratt Gives an Interesting Instance—Cost of Mining Being Cheapened.

"Prospectors who have been searching the mountains for years hold to a maxim that gold is where you find it. They have found formation theories so much at fault and have seen fortunes made so often by men who go directly against science that their ideas have been much shaken." The speaker was Stephen B. Pratt of Denver, an old mining man, who was at the Mining Exchange yesterday.

"The first settlers on the present site of Denver," he continued, "were gold-hunters who found gold in Cherry Creek and stopped there for a long time trying to find a place where it would pay. Ever since then men have found Cherry Creek and its tributaries to have gold. In the panic, when so many men were thrown out of employment in Colorado, a good number of them made a bare living by washing out gold almost in the heart of Denver.

"Nobody could make these deposits pay, however. The gold was rusty and small, and attention was given to an attempt to find where the original gold had come from. Some men finally found some ground in Newlin's Gulch, about twenty miles from Denver, and began to make fair profit.

"While they were working this deposit an old German prospector, whose name I have forgotten, happened to come along. He looked at the sand the miners were working with the pan, investigated for a few days, and then bought out a lease which the miners had from the Government. As soon as he gained control he began to dig into a clay bank near by which the others had not thought to work. He had not gone in very far before he found what had evidently been the bed of an old river that had been disturbed by some sort of volcanic action. There he found gold, and last Fall he sold out his mine to a syndicate for what was a large fortune to him. This is one of the instances of good fortune that often comes to prospectors."

Mr. Pratt was asked about the general subject of gold mining.

"The cost of mining is being cheapened constantly by the discovery of new methods," he said. "The Independence Mine, at Cripple Creek, for instance, has worked at a cost of 4 cents on every dollar's worth of ore extracted. Out in California free milling quartz ore has been worked for 50 cents a ton, while hydraulic placer bodies have been worked for 15 cents a cubic yard, or less than 10 cents a ton. The cheapening of production, of course, means that many fields that have been considered unprofitable can be opened up."

ITS ENTERTAINMENT A SUCCESS.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association Has an Enjoyable Evening.

An entertainment arranged by the Young Men's Hebrew Association took place last night in the vestry rooms of the Temple Emanu-El. The main feature of the evening was the reading of a paper entitled "Songs and Song Writing," by ex-Judge Charles P. Daly. The address was preceded by a number of vocal and instrumental solos and a scene from "Ingomar," all of which was highly enjoyable.

Ex-Judge Daly began with a humorous statement, and from that time his audience followed him in the best of humor. He explained that song sprang from mere rythmical sounds.

Henry Morrison, after ex-Judge Daly had finished, paid a high compliment to the speaker, stating that not only was he one of the most eminent and honored jurists of this city, but one of the most patriotic men of this country. He then related ex-Judge Daly's great work in the danger that threatened to bring about a war between the United States and England during the rebellion, owing to the arrest of Mason and Slidell.

Mr. Morrison said that ex-Judge Daly was the first citizen of the United States to earnestly remonstrate with the Secretary of State, William H. Seward, that the act of Capt. Wilkes and the detention of the prisoners were illegal and a violation of the law of nations, and that this advice resulted in an invitation by President Lincoln to Judge Daly to tarry in Washington until a meeting of the Cabinet convened.

This resolution was offered and passed:

Resolved, That the Young Men's Hebrew Association recognize the act of the Hon. Charles P. Daly, in rendering service to his country by his advice to the Secretary of State as a jurist, which advice induced President Lincoln in December, 1861, to surrender Mason and Slidell and their retinue to the British Government.

Resolved, Also, that this act entitles Charles P. Daly to the gratitude of the people of the United States, and that his patriotism is as enduring as the Government itself.

The next entertainment takes place April 7 in the Carnegie Music Hall, when Congressman Amos J. Cummings will talk of "Horace Greeley."

HALF A CENTURY IN ONE THEATRE.

Death of an Aged Colored Man Well Known to Actors and Actresses.

An old colored man has just died in Mobile, Ala., who was widely known and appreciated by hundreds of actors and actresses. His name was Primus Comar, and for fifty years he was an employe of the Mobile Theatre. Primus had charge of taking care of the house, seeing that it was properly swept and kept in good condition, and, generally speaking, was the caretaker of the theatre. During the entire fifty years of his continuous service not an article was ever lost in the theatre which was not, if found by him, returned to its owner.

Primus was a great favorite with the actors and actresses who played at the Mobile Theatre during the last quarter of a century, and many gave him souvenirs, which he prized greatly. These usually took the form of medals or jewelry, and he used to show with pride a jeweled ring given to him by Edwin Booth, a medal presented to him by Emma Abbott, and a ring from Mrs. D. P. Bowers. These were his most prized treasures, and he was never weary of telling how he became possessed of them.

Primus was about seventy years old when he died. He was taken ill in the theatre while attending to his work on Saturday afternoon. After remaining unconscious for about fifteen hours, he died on Sunday morning at 3:05 o'clock. The announcement of his death was printed in the programme of the theatre, with mourning columns as a mark of respect. The report of his death will be read with sorrow by many an actor and actress who appreciated the sterling qualities of the man.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 12.—A mysterious explosion occurred at 3 o'clock this morning in the uncompleted house of Thomas McKee, 328 Ridge Avenue, Allegheny. Fire followed the explosion, and the dwelling was destroyed. The loss is about $75,000, partly insured. The cause of the explosion is not known.

LANCASTER, Penn., March 12.—The tobacco warehouse of C. Walter Kendig was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $25,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 12.—William T. Woolley's furniture store, on Centre Street, was damaged by fire and water this afternoon to the amount of $5,000.

NEW-BALTIMORE, N. Y., March 12.—The houses of J. L. Lockley and D. S. Vincent were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $6,000.

REVOLUTION AND TOBACCO

CUBAN TROUBLES HAVE HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON THE MARKET.

A Stock on Hand Large Enough to Meet the Demands of Smokers for Some Time.

The troubles in Cuba have had no material effect as yet on the tobacco market, though the prospect of a limited future supply and a scarcity in certain grades has had the effect of making the market firm. Indeed, the scarceness of factory Vegas has already led to the closing of several factories in Havana, while the difficulty of obtaining labor would seem to render uncertain the outcome as to the Vuelta and Partidos crops.

The situation was thus stated at the office of F. Miranda & Co.: "The market in leaf tobacco is very firm just now, owing to the small stock of goods used in the manufacture of fine cigars. As to the output, the prospects are gloomy. While the crop in the section of Vuelta Abajo, Province of Pinar del Rio, is a fairly good one, it is doubtful how large a portion of it will be housed. Everything there is upset. One cannot count on any arrangements that may be made. Speaking generally of Havana leaf, it is true there is a little more than the usual surplus stock on hand, which is, say, a year's supply. This is partly due to the dullness of trade prior to July last and partly to the greater shipments to this port some time ago, when there was talk of the Spanish Government imposing an export duty."

G. P. Rockwell of G. W. Sheldon & Co., who are forwarders of Havana leaf to Western trade, said: "We have not felt any effects as yet from the insurrection. A very large quantity of tobacco was stored in Havana in anticipation of this very contingency, and the shipments for several months have been, if anything, larger than usual. The outlook for next season's crop, I must confess, however, is certainly not encouraging."

Another well-known dealer was authority for the statement that importers were taking advantage of the unfavorable prospects by maintaining stiff prices, while the jobbers are holding back.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "I have reason for believing there is a two or three years' supply on hand, and, except for scantiness in one or two grades, there is no present reason for any material raise in prices."

So far as the United States is concerned, Cuban tobacco practically enters only into the manufacture of cigars. The United States supplies the world with chewing tobacco. England, Australia, and other foreign countries are purchasers of chewing and smoking tobacco. While there is little or no chewing in France, Spain, or Germany, plug tobacco is used extensively for smoking. Havana leaf and Sumatra, the latter used only for wrappers, are sent to all parts of the world, but in the United States they cut a very small figure in the total tobacco consumption, including cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, and snuff.

The entire tobacco imports for 1895 were valued at $11,553,157, the quantity being 20,895,037 pounds. This was mainly from Cuba, but the amount includes Sumatra and Turkish tobacco, of which there is an admixture of about 5 per cent. with American tobacco in cigarettes.

The relative insignificance of foreign tobaccos in American consumption is apparent when it is stated that the domestic output of plug tobacco alone in 1895 was 153,000,000 pounds, while there were 82,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco manufactured during the same year, and 12,000,000 pounds of snuff. The average production of American leaf tobacco is in the neighborhood of 400,000,000 pounds.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Andrew J. Post.

Andrew J. Post, prominent as an engineer, died yesterday at his home, 136 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City Heights. He was born in Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 1, 1834, and was the son of Simeon S. Post and Parthenia Peck, who were natives of Lebanon, N. H., and descendants of well-known and highly esteemed families of that State.

Early in life Mr. Post served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, and afterward studied civil engineering under the tuition of his father, who was one of the most eminent engineers in the country. He began work at his chosen profession in 1859, designing and building iron bridges, and he continued in that branch of the profession until 1876, when he engaged in designing and construction ironwork for modern fire-proof buildings.

Mr. Post, in 1862, married Miss Margaret Combe of Jersey City. Six children were born—three sons and three daughters. Mr. Post had a wide acquaintance, to whom he was endeared by his many estimable traits of character. He was a member of the well-known firm of Post & McCord, engineers and contractors of this city, and was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers. He was President of the Blooming Grove Park Association of Pike County, Penn., and as such had done much hard work to promote the success and prospects of the club. He was also a member of the Chelsea Plantation Club of South Carolina, a member of the Palma and Carteret Clubs and the Hudson County Democratic Society of Jersey City, and of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bayonne.

Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The burial will be private.

Nathaniel W. Pratt.

Nathaniel W. Pratt, a prominent engineer and inventor, died Tuesday at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Baltimore in 1832. His ancestors settled in Plymouth County, Mass., in 1630. The qualifications that made him a marked man in the world of mechanics were inherited, his father, William Pratt, having been a prominent engineer and Superintendent during the war.

Nathaniel W. Pratt was at one time consulting engineer to the Dynamite Gun Company, and from his designs and patents the first successful dynamite gun was built. It was with this gun that the first experiments in throwing aerial torpedoes were conducted at Fort Lafayette, New-York Bay.

At the time of his death he was President of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Naval Institute, and the Engineers' Club of New-York City.

Mr. Pratt leaves an aged father and mother, a wife, and three children.

Frederick P. Eppens.

Frederick P. Eppens, senior partner of the wholesale tea and coffee firm of the Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company, died at his home, 406 Hudson Street, Hoboken, Wednesday night. He had been confined to his home nine weeks by a complication of diseases. The funeral services will be held at the family residence to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Eppens was born in Ruchenbrueck, Germany, Oct. 18, 1856, and came to this country in 1867, settling in Bristol, R. I. He entered the employ of Pupkin & Reed, tea dealers, Hoboken, as an office boy in 1869, and in 1883 was head of the firm. The year following he started the New-York house and amassed a large fortune.

He was noted for his liberality and charity. He was a member of several prominent social clubs. A widow and four children, the youngest three years old, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

—The Rev. Elliott L. Tompkins, who resigned as rector of St. James's Church, in Long Branch, N. J., last Sunday, died of typhoid fever late Wednesday night. He had been the rector of the church for the last twenty-three years. He was sixty years old. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

—James Warnock, a veteran photographer of Bridgeport, Conn., died of apoplexy yesterday. He was an enthusiastic member of the Order of United Americans and was well known throughout Connecticut.

—Henry W. Perine, one of the oldest and best-known merchants in Western New-York, died yesterday in Bath, aged seventy-four years. He had been in business in Bath fifty-one years.

—Ex-Tax Collector Martin Issler of Newark, N. J., died yesterday. He was a native of Germany, and lived in Newark fifty years. He leaves a wife and four adult children.

—Prof. Samuel Vernon Ruby, who has been a member of the Faculty of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Penn., the last twenty-four years, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah March 10, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

TAKING TIME TO REFLECT

Senate in No Haste to Dispose of the Cuban Resolutions.

THE OPPOSITION IS GROWING

Mr. Hill Makes an Earnest Protest Against Hasty, Ill-Advised Action—He Wants to Take High Ground.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. Sherman has given notice in the Senate of his intention to press the conference report on the Cuban resolutions, but there are several speeches in pickle, and he is unable to say when the Senate will agree to a vote on the proposition whether the report favoring the House substitute shall be adopted. Mr. Sherman can have no doubt whatever that he occupies a false position on the Cuban question, but he has committed himself, and will stand by the report regardless of consequences. He made a long speech to-day in the Senate in reply to the strictures upon his course made by Mr. Hoar yesterday, but without strengthening his position in the least.

The well-established charge that the Committee on Foreign Relations failed to give proper consideration to the Cuban resolutions had nettled Mr. Sherman, and his remarks to-day were intended to show that the committee did not act hastily, and that political considerations had nothing whatever to do with the decision to favor Cuban belligerency. Mr. Hoar was an attentive listener, and it was plain that he did not consider the speech a satisfactory rejoinder to his charges. Mr. Sherman's position is made doubly uncomfortable by the fact that several Senators who voted Feb. 28 for the Senate resolutions do not intend to support the substitute. Mr. Hill, one of these, made a speech to-day explaining his position. The New-York Senator takes the ground that the third section of the resolutions tends to place the country in a false position, and, as it cannot be excised, the entire substitute should be discarded. The section in question reads as follows:

That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European Governments and their colonies on this continent, but, from the very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba, in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention if necessary.

From Mr. Hill's point of view this section is valueless because the United States has intervened in such controversies and has recognized countries over which Spain formerly exercised control. Mr. Hill sees in the resolutions a threat to intervene, and regards the present a bad time to indulge in threats. If intervention is desired, he says, it should be declared in a bill the meaning of which could not be misconstrued. The ground taken, Mr. Hill thinks, should be higher than that of "legitimate interests," which forms the basis of the section of the resolutions referred to.

While opposing this section, the New-York Senator said plainly that he would vote for the substitute if the objectionable declaration could be stricken out. He is not opposed to the general proposition of recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents.

In the course of his speech Mr. Hill said:

There is hardly any necessity, I think, for the declaration about protecting the legitimate interests of the citizens of the United States. What interests? Not their lives. Not their safety. Not their comfort. Why are we to interfere? Not on the score of humanity. The resolution does not put our intervention on any such high ground. Not for the purpose of stopping bloodshed. Not for liberty's sake. Not because we want to help along free institutions. No. No such words are uttered. This House resolution says "the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens."

Mr. Hill repeated this phrase with intense scorn, and added:

This is placing our proposed action on very low ground. If there must be intervention, let it be placed on some higher ground than the mere losses to some of the business interests of the country. Let it be put upon the broad ground of stopping bloodshed. Let it be put upon the broad ground of doing something for a people struggling to be free. Let it be put upon the ground of our sympathy with the establishment of republics. But do not put it on the low ground that we are losing a few dollars by this contest between Spain and Cuba.

Mr. Hill read a telegram which he had received from a merchant in New-York City to the effect that the present attitude of the United States toward Cuba was affecting seriously the commerce of New-York, and that the Spanish merchants were boycotting American products in consequence of Congressional action, and were canceling all orders. Commenting upon this dispatch and others of a similar character, Mr. Hill exclaimed contemptuously:

And they expect me to place my vote upon a great international question of right and wrong on the mere point that some Spanish merchants in Cuba are boycotting my constituents in New-York. With all due respect to these gentlemen, our action here proceeds, or should proceed, on higher grounds, or better grounds, on more tenable grounds than that.

Mr. Hoar—Does the Senator understand that the law of the land will not be changed one particle by the passage of this resolution without the signature of the President?

Mr. Hill—After hearing the arguments of the Senator yesterday—which was in accordance with my previous opinion on the subject—I am inclined to agree with him that this resolution has no legal effect without the signature of the President; and that, it being a concurrent resolution, it will not be presented to the President for his signature.

In conclusion, Mr. Hill said:

Mr. President, while the true policy of this Government is that of peace—not peace at any price, but peace with honor; and while our general policy is that of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, yet let me repeat what has been so often stated here and elsewhere, that, as one of the free States among nations, one of the greatest of Republics, it is impossible that our principles, our sentiments, and our example should not produce effect upon the opinions and hopes of society throughout the civilized world; and if other peoples, no matter in what quarter of the globe, whether near our own shores or in the distant waters of the Pacific, imbued with the same spirit of liberty, catching the inspiration of our success, desire to found a republic and throw off the shackles of a monarchy, if we cannot consistently give them a helping hand, at least we should not retard them; we should not crush them; we should not frown upon them; we should not stand up so straight as to lean over backward against them in the exercise of a strict and cold neutrality, but, on the contrary, we should encourage and cheer them in all the ways and methods permissible under the wise rules of international law. In short, such efforts on our part, as well as our sympathies, should be extended to every people struggling to be free from the burdens, oppressions, and wrongs of monarchical government.

We cannot ignore the fact that we set them their example. We are responsible for the lessons we have taught the world. We established the doctrine that the right of revolution for just cause exists. Who so craven as now wants to abandon it?

The people of the United States have chosen their side in this great conflict, which is constantly being waged, sometimes quietly, secretly, and peacfully—sometimes openly, through revolution and bloodshed. The establishment of republics is in the line of the progress of civilization. The history of the last half century shows that the salutary influence of our example has performed its work.

Cuba now wants to join the procession of republics, that it may receive with us the blessings of liberty and good government. God grant that she may succeed! But, whether she succeeds or not, we shall at least have the proud consciousness that we have discharged our duty to it, to mankind, and to liberty.

Let us discharge our duty as we understand it, and as we see it, at this time. Let the future take care of itself. What position we may safely, wisely, and consistently take in this crisis I have already indicated. Let us go no further at this time. Let us not anticipate events, but leave future conditions and situations to be solved when they arise. In conclusion, permit me to quote the appropriate words of Daniel Webster in his great speech in the House of Representatives in 1823, in behalf of the virtual recognition of Grecian independence, when he then said:

"What part it becomes this country to take on a question of this sort, so far as it is called upon to take any part, cannot be doubtful. Our side of this question is settled for us, even without our own volition. Our history, our situation, our character, necessarily decide our position and our course, before we have even time to ask whether we have an opinion. Our place is on the side of free institutions."

Mr. Sherman followed Mr. Hill, and when he had finished speaking, Mr. Morgan took the floor, yielding, after announcing his intention to speak to-morrow, to Mr. Pritchard, (Dem., N. C.,) who made some remarks in opposition to Mr. Du Pont's claim to the vacant Delaware Senatorship.

GOMEZ AND MACEO BANDS FIGHT.

Prisoners Who Promise Fidelity to Spain Are to be Released.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 12.—Several encounters between Government troops and detached bands belonging to the forces of Gomez and Maceo have been reported around Los Palos, in the Province of Matanzas, near the line of the Province of Havana, and also near Bagaes, in the latter Province.

Gen. Gasco reports from Manzanillo that his command has had an engagement with the rebel band led by Reyes. One insurgent was captured. During a reconnoissance the insurgents exploded an earth torpedo, wounding several soldiers.

In an engagement between the Arapiles battalion and Palacio's band, near Managua, Province of Havana, the rebels lost five wounded and three prisoners.

The gunboat Lince narrowly escaped capture by the insurgents at Juan Fernandez, near Sancti Spiritus, on March 2. The rebels blocked the river with chains made by twisting fence wire, and prevented that gunboat from getting out of the river. The gunboat Satellite went to her rescue, and, acting in conjunction with a land force, succeeded in breaking the chains and saving the Lince, together with her convoy of several schooners laden with supplies.

One hundred and ten prisoners arrived from Las Vilas yesterday and were sent to Morro Castle.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has ordered that all individuals captured from this date in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio who are supposed to belong to the insurgent forces be set at liberty if they deny having joined the rebels voluntarily, and if they will promise before two witnesses fidelity to the cause of Spain, and do not appear to be responsible for other crimes. They will, however, be subject to the surveillance of the authorities.

A fire at Reyla, opposite Havana, last night, destroyed the sugar refinery of the American firm of Crabb, Triay & Co. Two warehouses and twelve small houses were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $230,000. The refinery was insured for $100,000.

SPAIN AND CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Canovas Believes the Senate Will Not Accept the House Resolution.

MADRID, March 12.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day, at which the Queen Regent presided. Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, made optimistic comments on the action of the American Senate on the Cuban belligerency resolutions. He believes evidently that the fact that the Senate has not already agreed to the report of its committee of conference with the committee of the House of Representatives means that there is a good prospect of the Senate not accepting the House resolution.

He added, however, that the warlike preparations would be continued, the Government being determined to be ready for any contingency.

The Prime Minister announced that it was intended immediately to reopen the universities that had been closed on account of the anti-American demonstrations of the students.

LONDON, March 12.—Mr. Walford Davis Green, Conservative member of Parliament for Wednesbury, has written an article, which is published in The Pall Mall Gazette, on the proposed recognition of the belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents by the United States.

The United States, he says, has always been on the side of people struggling for freedom, and Spain, he thinks, would make an error if she regarded the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans as a hostile act. The people of Great Britain, he continues, will bear in mind the essential distinction between recognition of belligerency and recognition of independence.

PRIVATEERS AND PARIS TREATY.

Balfour Doubts that Spain Would Prey on American Commerce.

LONDON, March 12.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, (Tory,) member for Lynn Regis, asked, in the House of Commons, if the Government's attention had been called to statements in the Spanish press that in the event of war with the United States Spain would fit out privateers to prey on American commerce, she not being a party to the declaration of Paris of 1856.

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, said that, in view of the fact that there had been no privateers fitted out in any war since 1856, even by the powers that had not acceded to the declaration of Paris, and in view also of the fact that the principle of a neutral flag received general acceptance, he doubted whether Spain or any other country would adopt the measures suggested. Mr. Balfour held that there was a general acceptance of the Paris declaration by all the powers, though it was not embodied in a treaty.

Optimism of Spanish Tories.

LONDON, March 12.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that sincere satisfaction is visible among all classes at the improved relations in consequence of the Washington Government ignoring the resolution of Congress. The Ministerial organs claim that it is a success for Spanish diplomacy, while the Opposition papers contend that the danger is postponed, not averted.

Spain's Plan to Obtain Money.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Pall Mall Gazette says that Premier Canovas del Castillo, after consulting the managers of the Colonial and Barcelona Banks, called a meeting of the Cabinet, which decided to secure a monthly subscription of $6,000,000 for the purpose of prosecuting the war in Cuba, the Government to pay 6 per cent. interest therefor. It is hoped by this plan to avoid credit operations abroad.

Maceo Re-enters Havana Province.

MADRID, March 12.—A special dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that Maceo has re-entered the Province of Havana, and is now near San Nicolas. Gomez remains in the Province of Matanzas.

Car-Using Pilots Brought to Book.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Some interest is manifested in what may be the outcome of Pilot James A. Clampitt's alleged violation of the rules of the Board of Port Wardens, recently adopted, which prohibit pilots going by train to neighboring ports, to board what are known as transient ships, coming here to land. The rules permit this practice only under the conditions that the pilots shall go in turn, their expenses to be paid by the ship. In this particular case it is said the turn belonged to the pilot at W. W. Ker, to which Clampitt belongs, while others claim it was another boat's chance.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WALDORF—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin.

—MARLBOROUGH—Reuben Foster of Baltimore.

—PARK AVENUE—Gen. Rufus H. King of Albany.

—BRUNSWICK—Col. William Goddard of Rhode Island.

—GRAND UNION—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo.

—METROPOLE — State Senators Charles Davis and James Ballantine.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Carroll D. Wright of Washington, D. C.; William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, ex-Congressman Stephen C. Millard of Binghamton, and David Martin and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—RIGGS—Nelson J. Gates, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Willyer, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—James McNaught and Clarence Rogers, New-York.

—EBBITT—F. Sales, David Brown, Mr. and Mrs. William Shillaber, Mr. and Mrs. James Watts, Brooklyn.

—WILLARD'S—R. R. Windary, Chase Browne, James A. Frieland, S. P. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. De Forrest, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—Mrs. E. C. White, E. H. Brown, George A. Cresson, D. C. Hawkins, Delafield Scott, Willard Fisher, H. M. Shardy, Mrs. John D. Jones, Mrs. Davenport, and W. Warren, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—James Turnbull, Godfrey Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Annett, R. R. Lahens, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Booth, M. A. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Pfarrias, Miss Pfarrias, John A. Davis, Mr. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tiffany, Miss Coudert, C. Gould, M. F. Coudert, George R. Howe, and Miss Cleleigh, New-York.

CARES FOR IMMIGRANTS

Work Carried On in an Old Mansion in State Street.

IS A CHARITY OF THE METHODISTS

Many Despondent Arrivals Have Been Cared for Until Places Were Found for Them.

It is a cozy little room. The walls are tinted a delicate shade of violet, and on one side of the mantelpiece is a long panel of violets, which seem to blend with the wall itself.

New-York must have been much more of a country place when that old house at 27 State Street was put up than it is now. The woodwork inside shows that the place was once a handsome dwelling. There are beautiful doors of finely polished mahogany, paneled window shutters, and the other woodwork is handsomely carved in places.

The old mansion never entertained a greater number of guests in the days when it was one of the fine residences of New-York than it has entertained in the last seven years, during which its upper floors have been occupied as an "Immigrant Girls' Home," under the direction of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fifty-two girls and women have been entertained there at one time by the matron and Miss A. E. Mathews, the missionary, and there have been as many as sixteen nationalities represented in the place at once.

There are only beds enough to accommodate thirty-five guests, and when there are more, the floor space in the house is utilized. These visitors are the young girls, friendless and alone, who are found at Ellis Island by the missionary, taken home, cared for in every way until they are sent to friends, or placed in positions. Even then they look back to the State Street house as a home, and to Miss Mathews as a friend, to whom they write and who keeps a watchful eye over them, and who is always ready to step into any breach.

"Yes," she said yesterday, sitting in the office, with its violet shadows, "I go to the island every day, even Sundays, and usually twice a day. I never miss, unless the boat is not running.

"This work is particularly for girls, but any one in distress gets assistance." Miss Mathews was talking yesterday about the boys she had helped.

"You couldn't do this work if you did not love it," she said. "It is a great strain upon your sympathies. It is really awful the amount of sadness you see over there—always something sad.

"I have helped so many young boys. They come over with only a little money, and unless they have a friend to stand up for them they have to go back. A great many of them want to go out as farm hands, and I know there is always work to be found for them. With the trades it is different. There are so many people here now who want that kind of work.

"I found one boy of eighteen once who seemed to be in trouble, and when I questioned him, he told me he was going to ask to be sent home. He had had money, but the runners had got hold of him and kept him until it was gone, and then sent him off. He was ashamed to tell, but I finally learned that he had only 3 cents.

"'You keep up your courage,' I said. I took him to the Labor Bureau at the Battery, and told him if he didn't find a place by night to come to me. He just missed a place, and I sent him to a place where he could spend the night, told him to try again, and let me know if he succeeded. He came the next day to say that he could get a place at $3 a week and his board, at a restaurant, and I told him to take it. He came to me several times, and finally one evening he asked, 'Miss Mathews, could you tell me a place where I could go and read nights? I don't know any place but saloons, and I promised my mother I wouldn't drink beer, and it's kind of lonesome for a fellow.'

"I was broken up when I heard that. 'You come right in here,' I said. I found a place where he could go. I haven't seen him since, but I probably shall.

"No, I never forget them. There was Tommy, who had been robbed of £10 coming over. He was going to an uncle on a sheep ranch in Texas, seventy miles from a post office. I promised to be responsible for him, and he had hardly gone to a place out of town when his uncle sent for him.

"There was a pretty boy of eighteen who had never been in a city in his life. He was in the detention pen when they asked me to look out for him. He had $30. He was so frightened that he trembled. He is with a good family now in Vermont. Then there is a boy in Halifax, whom they were going to send back. He was older, but had left almost of all his money with a widowed sister. He was on the way to Lockport, to a place, when word came from his brother in Canada, and money. I tell you, wasn't I glad!

"We don't send our girls here to the Labor Bureau. We have people coming constantly for girls, we are so well known now, and there are more demands for them than we can supply."

More Names in Baltimore's Directory.

From The Baltimore American.

The Baltimore

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

C. P. Huntington Before the House Committee on Pacific Roads.

HE TELLS ABOUT CENTRAL PACIFIC

Mr. Huntington Says that a Large Majority of the People of California Are Not Against the Road.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In opening, Mr. Huntington said he was not accustomed to public speaking, and would ask the attention of the committee but for a short time. The story of the Pacific Roads was an old one; he had jotted down a few matters which he wished to lay before the committee. The Central Pacific, he said, had complied fully with every provision of the statute. It had performed not only its contract with the Government, but with individuals. The property had been kept clean, and the Government debt had not been embarrassed. The officers of the company desire and intend to pay all the principal and as much interest as possible.

Mr. Huntington did not favor Government ownership. A great many people in California wanted this. As a railroad man he did not object to it, but he did not think the Government could do worse. He favored extending the debt as proposed by the Frye bill.

The provisions of the so-called Smith, or Frye, bills pending in this Congress in the main meet the approval of the officers of the company. The officers of the company think in following this line that they could pay upon the principal of this indebtedness for the first ten years the sum of $300,000 per annum; for the second ten years, $400,000 per annum, and the balance of the debt at $750,000 per annum, and with interest, to be paid semi-annually, at the rate of 2 per cent.

To secure this indebtedness the company proposed to give its mortgage upon all the property it has, of every kind and description, and is perfectly willing that the most stringent provisions to secure performance of the obligation shall be inserted in any bill. The question of the time of the extension was not specially material, so that the debt was made safer, better secured, and in process of gradual extinguishment by frequent payments on the principal and interest on the deferred payments.

Mr. Boatner called Mr. Huntington's attention to the great opposition in California to settlement of the Pacific Road matters except by foreclosure, and asked how he accounted for that. Mr. Huntington replied that a large majority of the people of California favored the roads and wanted to see a just settlement made. There were a few, however, who were against the roads. They were bright, smart men. They had grievances. What these grievances were he could tell, but it would take a long time, and they were matters which the committee would not care to go into.

Mr. Boatner then asked him to explain how it was that the California delegation in Congress—one man excepted—was against the roads.

In replying to this question, Mr. Huntington referred to the elections of several years ago. He said that one man complained bitterly to him when Congressman English defeated him, stating that if the Pacific Roads had helped him a little he could have defeated English. Mr. Huntington told him that the roads were not in politics.

How is it, Mr. Boatner asked, that the press of the State is against the roads?

Mr. Huntington replied that seven-eighths of the press was in favor of the roads.

Mr. Johnson asked him why he used the word "grievances" in referring to objections to the roads, and wanted to know what he meant by it, and if it was not misleading.

Several members of the committee objected to going into the matter, and Mr. Huntington replied that those who had "grievances" were those who had no business. These, he said, were the class of people who complained.

In reply to a question by Mr. Powers of Vermont the witness said he was willing to have the Southern Pacific Company, which he styled "a solid affair," guarantee the proposed extension bonds.

In reply to a further question, he said the roads could not carry out the proposition advanced by the Reilly bill of last Congress. That was a financial impossibility.

The committee adjourned until Monday next.

Atlantic and Pacific Rights.

W. W. Finley, Vice President of the Southern Railway; E. S. Washburn, Vice President of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, and Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, who were appointed masters by Judge Caldwell to take testimony as to the rightful division to be allowed the Atlantic and Pacific Branch of the Atchison system, began their work last Wednesday in the office of President Ripley of the Atchison, in Chicago.

The Atlantic and Pacific first mortgage bondholders alleged that if a fair division was made by the Atchison the interest of their securities would be paid, and last October, when the system was in the hands of receivers, Judge Campbell appointed the masters, who are really arbitrators. Their decision, by agreement, is to continue for six months after the termination of the receivership, which was Dec. 31 last. C. W. Smith, receiver of the Atlantic and Pacific, was one of those who gave evidence on Wednesday.

Joint Traffic Injunction Hearing.

This is the day fixed for the hearing on the motion made by United States District Attorney Macfarlane for an injunction restraining the Joint Traffic Association from operating under the new agreement. Federal officials allege that certain clauses of the agreement violate the Inter-State Commerce act. It is expected that argument will be heard before Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court in this city, and the case is likely to enlist the services of some eminent lawyers. James C. Carter will probably be associated with Frank Loomis, general counsel of the New-York Central, and E. Randolph Robinson, general counsel of the Pennsylvania, in defense of the agreement.

Fun in a Pass.

On his return trip from California a few days ago, George H. Daniels of the New-York Central enjoyed an experience unique in itself and peculiar to the glorious climate of the Pacific slope. When the train left Los Angeles—a place where no snow is ever seen—the weather was warm and a much needed Spring rain was falling. Within five hours thereafter the train was stalled in five feet of snow, at Cajon Pass, in the San Bernardino Mountains. Among the passengers were many Californians, who were filled with delight at the sight of the snow, and in a spirit of jollity that became contagious they frolicked and tumbled about in the glistening drifts like a lot of schoolboys. Mr. Daniels says that he never before realized that there could be so much fun in a pass.

Lackawanna Reduces Fares.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—Since the opening of the trolley lines between this city and Bloomfield, Ampece, Glen Ridge, and Watsessing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road has been losing favor with the working people, as the new roads charge 5 cents less than the steam road. The Lackawanna announced to-day that hereafter between the hours of 5:30 and 7 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M. the fare for a round trip will be 10 cents, the same as the trolley. The tickets now on sale are only sold in strips of twelve, at 60 cents a strip.

Anthracite Coal Agreement.

An agreement has been enterered into between the anthracite coal mining interests and the New-England railroads, by which coal freight rates and the prices of coal at competing points in New-England territory are fixed for a stated period. The figures forming the basis of the agreement have not been disclosed.

Old Colony Bonds Authorized.

BOSTON, March 12.—The Railroad Commissioners to-day authorized the Old Colony Railroad to issue $900,000 fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds to fund the floating indebtedness incurred by railway improvement and construction.

Last August the Railroad Commissioners authorized an issue of $600,000 bonds, but as the Old Colony has never issued the bonds, this order was rescinded and the $900,000 authorized to-day takes the place of the $600,000.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A meeting of the Virginia Freight and Traffic Association was held at Fort Monroe last Wednesday to discuss various matters in which the different lines are interested and to reconcile existing differences. Among the prominent officers present were W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice President of the Old Dominion Steamship Company; G. W. Stevens, General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; Joseph Sands, Vice President of the Norfolk and Western, and J. M. Culp of Washington, representing the Southern Railroad. The meeting was harmonious and satisfactory to the interests as presented.

—Secretary Hoke Smith yesterday approved the following grants of lands to railroads: Four supplemental clear lists to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, successor to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, embracing 20,326 acres in the Redding (Cal.) land district; another grant of 44,883 acres in the same district; 1,743 acres in the Marysville (Cal.) land district; 192,772 acres in the Redding (Cal.) land district, and 160 acres to the Oregon and California Railroad Company in the Roseburg (Oregon) land district.

—The Manual of Statistics for 1896, published by Charles H. Nicoll, is the eighteenth annual issue of a book of value as a reference authority upon financial topics, railroads, miscellaneous corporations, and the mining, grain, cotton, and petroleum markets. Its contents include detailed statements of the mileage, capitalization, earnings, and offices of all the important railroad companies of the United States, and of the leading coal, industrial, and miscellaneous corporations.

—All the railways east of the Mississippi River, south of the Ohio, and west of Chattanooga have formed an organization, to be known as the Ohio and Mississippi Valley Passenger Association. Among the roads represented are the Illinois Central, Mobile and Ohio, Southern, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and half a dozen others.

—Following are the members of the committee appointed to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the annual election of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the 24th inst.: Charles M. Henry, Chairman; John Cassels, Thomas G. Hood, Henry Norris, William Wood, Charles Porter, and Thomas McKean.

—Judge Woods of the United States District Court in Indianapolis has ordered a decree of sale of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company to satisfy the holders of $3,734,765 worth of bonds. John S. Lawrence of Michigan, as Master in Chancery, will conduct the sale.

—Directors of the St. Paul Road met in this city yesterday and declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock. This makes 4 per cent. for the year. The usual semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock was also declared.

—A San Francisco dispatch announces that a cut rate of $6 a ton on certain classes of fruit and grain from that city to New-York via Panama was made Wednesday by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The rate on wine is also cut.

—Representatives of the railroads which comprise the Chicago and the Ohio River Traffic Associations met in Chicago last Wednesday and decided to consolidate with the Central Freight Association, now being organized.

—Three different factories are now engaged in the manufacture of toy New-York Central trains for the general trade. One concern is in Buffalo, another in Detroit, and the third in Kenton, Ohio.

—An application will be made to Judge Newman in Atlanta, Ga., to-morrow asking for a decree for the resale of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad on April 23 and 24.

—Thomas W. Galleher, Division Freight Agent in Pittsburg of the Baltimore and Ohio, has been promoted to General Freight Agent, to succeed C. S. Wight.

—The Western Passenger Association in St. Louis has decided to draw the lines lighter on local associations. The punch descriptive tickets will be continued.

—Chairman Aldace F. Walker and a number of the Atchison Directors will leave Chicago next Monday for a trip of inspection over the system.

—Stock subscriptions for a new line between Mobile and Jackson, Miss., are being secured by the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad.

—George Edward Peabody has resigned as Assistant Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in consequence of ill health.

—The car shops of the Northern Central Road at Canandaigua are to be removed to Newark, Wayne County, this State.

—For the first week of March the gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville were $366,420, an increase of $3,790.

—F. R. Briggs has resigned as General Passenger Agent of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad.

—C. C. Clarke, First Vice President of the New-York Central, has been enjoying a brief trip to California.

—A meeting of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association has been called for next Thursday.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, expects to sail for Europe to-morrow.

—Vice President John B. Garrett of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is in this city.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL GIRLS ANGRY

THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN TO FLIRT.

Principal Patterson Says No Such Order Was Issued—Only One Per Cent. Indiscreet.

The students of the Girls' High School, in Brooklyn, were indignant yesterday because of a statement published in an afternoon newspaper that they had been forbidden by Principal Calvin Patterson to converse or flirt with pupils of the Boys' High School, and that, in order to insure obedience to the rule, they were locked in the school grounds during the noon recess. Principal Patterson was quoted as saying he had overheard improper conversations between his pupils and boys of the other high school, and he thought it time to check them.

"No such orders have been issued by me, or by any one else," Mr. Patterson said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "The report arose, I suppose, from a few words of advice which I gave the girls Monday morning, when they were all in the Assembly Hall. I told them I was proud of them as a whole, but that about 1 per cent. of them sometimes behaved indiscreetly in street and elevated railroad cars coming to and going from school. I told them the other 99 per cent. were having a lot of quiet fun at their expense, and that I hoped they would act in a more dignified manner in future.

"I told them it was for their own advantage, as well as for the advantage of the school, that I advised them, but no special reference was made to the High School boys. It would be an outrage to intimate that any of our girls would hold improper conversations with any one, and I never would cast such a reflection upon them.

"The rule for girls who bring their luncheons to school to remain within the school yard at noon is not a new one. It has been enforced six years. Its object is to keep the girls safe from trolley cars and other dangers of the street, and sneak thieves from getting into the wardrobes.

"There is no necessity for the girls to leave the grounds for exercise. We have half an acre of free space on each side of the building, giving the girls ample room. They are not prisoners. Any girl may leave the grounds if she presents a written request from her parents, and the front door is always open. The school is surrounded with trolley lines, making it extremely dangerous for the girls to be in the streets, and I am certain parents are grateful to us for taking care of their daughters."

The Girls' High School occupies a block on Nostrand Avenue, between Halsey and Macon Streets. It is attended by 1,500 pupils, between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years.

The Boys' High School is in Marcy Avenue, between Putnam Avenue and Madison Streets. The attendance at that school is about 1,800. It is ruled by Principal John Mickleborough, who expressed surprise when asked if he had heard that Principal Patterson had objected to flirtations between pupils of the two high schools.

"I don't believe any such order has been issued by Prof. Patterson," he said. "I haven't heard of it, and I would know if it had been. I am certain the boys of this school have not given occasion for any such order. I think the report is absurd."

New Racing Rules Adopted.

At the regular monthly meeting of The Jockey Club yesterday Cornelius Fellowes, W. C. Eustis, and L. P. Thompson were elected members. The proposed amendments to the racing rules were adopted, the only one of special importance being one providing that in a selling race, where a dead heat is run, both horses shall be put up and sold in case owners decide to divide the purse, instead of running off the tie. Another rule gives to apprentice jockeys, a five-pound allowance up to such time as he shall have ridden seven winners. Dr. J. O. Green proposed an amendment allowing the use of starting devices in races, which will be acted on before the racing season opens.

May Be Something in This.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is only pleasant to talk about yourself when nobody cares to know about you. When people show an interest in your affairs, then it is for your interest not to gratify them.

RAPID TRANSIT AND THE REVENUE

CONTROLLER FEARS UNDERGROUND ROAD MIGHT REDUCE INCOME.

Cites the Broadway Company's Contract—Former Lawyer to Transit Board Apprehends No Loss.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday an application was received from the Rapid Transit Commissioners for $19,814.85 for running expenses. In connection with this matter Controller Fitch made the statement that if the underground rapid transit plan goes through, this city will lose its largest source of revenue from city railroads.

When the Broadway Company got the right to lay its cable there was a clause inserted in the contract which was to the effect that 5 per cent. of the gross receipts should be paid to the city, with a guarantee that the total paid to the city should not be less than $150,000 annually. It was stipulated, however, that this amount should only be paid as long as no other road was operated "on, over, or below Broadway or any part thereof."

Controller Fitch said that this side of the question had never been presented to the Supreme Court Commission that was appointed to inquire into the matter.

"The question as to how far this underground scheme will affect the city's revenues," said the Controller, "has never yet been fully considered. I find that under the contract of the Broadway Railroad with the city the road pays us $150,000 yearly, with the distinct understanding that there shall be no other road operated on, above, or below Broadway. This rapid transit measure, it seems to me, will, if it is begun, mulct us out of our largest source of income from any one individual or corporation, and as our contract is in perpetuity, you cannot get any idea of how much it will cost us. This $150,000 pays interest on $5,000,000 of our city debt. This fact should not be lost sight of. I have addressed a communication to the Corporation Counsel on the matter, to see if there is not some way whereby this revenue may remain with the city. I do not think that we can retain it."

Acting Corporation Counsel Dean, who was at the meeting, was inclined to agree with the Controller. The amount asked for by the Rapid Transit Commissioners was allowed.

Rapid Transit Commissioner John H. Inman and Secretary L. L. Delafield said yesterday that the matter had been frequently discussed by the Commissioners, and that John M. Bowers, formerly counsel to the Commissioners, had given an opinion on it to the effect that while the agreement to pay at least $150,000 on the part of the railroad company might be invalidated if the road was paralleled, the company would still have to pay at the rate of 5 per cent. of its gross receipts, and that there would be no loss to the city.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD MEETS.

Praise for Engineer Parsons for His Work Before Court Commission.

The Rapid Transit Commission held its first meeting yesterday since the approval of the underground railway plans by the special commission of the Supreme Court. Those present were President Orr, Commissioners Steinway, Inman, and Low, Chief Engineer Parsons, and A. B. Boardman, the commission's counsel.

Engineer Parsons was congratulated by President Orr and Commissioners Low and Steinway on the success of his profiles for the proposed underground railway, and he was commended for the work he had done with the special commission.

At the close of an executive session, Secretary Delafield said the board had instructed its counsel to secure the amount of compensation due by the city for the expenses of the special commission of the Supreme Court. The stenographer's bill, which was about $7,000, was referred to Mr. Boardman for verification.

Secretary Delafield said a copy of a letter sent by President Orr to Mayor Strong was also read to the board, asking that a further appropriation be given the Rapid Transit Commission by the city.

Commissioner Seth Low suggested that the changes to be made in the Croton water mains, as well as those of sewers, as outlined in the report of Chief Engineer Parsons, be submitted to Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works for his approval. This met with the sanction of the board.

The board discussed the detailed plans for the construction of the proposed underground road and amended the by-laws to make the regular meeting day Thursday instead of Wednesday. An adjournment was taken until next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.

G. V. SIMS SUMMONED TO COURT

ACTION BROUGHT BY A LAW FIRM FOR LEGAL ADVICE.

Former Director of the Mining Exchange May Bring a Number of Suits Growing Out of His Removal.

George V. Sims, who was dropped as a Director at the Mining Exchange Monday, and suspended from membership Tuesday, appeared in Special Term, Chambers, of the City Court yesterday to be examined in supplementary proceedings, in an action brought by Holmes & Adams, on a judgment for $350 for legal advice. When the hearing began, Mr. Sims objected to the presence of reporters. Judge Van Wyck was consulted and overruled him.

The only witness for the day was Edwin A. Beers, who was Mr. Sims's partner in the mining commission firm of Sims, Beers & Co., but who began his testimony by saying that there had been a verbal agreement a week ago, when Mining Exchange complications were tightening, to dissolve the partnership. He said he assisted in the promotion of the Exchange, and became its Treasurer. He knew little of the firm's affairs because he had been much away, but he thought the firm had no assets beyond the individual ownership of Mining Exchange seats by himself and Mr. Sims.

Questioned in regard to the firm's expectations for promoting the Exchange, he said the firm was to get fifteen membership certificates. The Exchange owed the firm $3,000, but he said it denied the debt. Only Mr. Sims and himself composed the firm. President Isham B. Porter of the Mining Exchange had intended to become associated with them.

After the hearing, which was adjourned until to-morrow morning, Mr. Sims said the proceeding was part of the scheme of Denver mining men to get control of the Mining Exchange. He seems likely to have a chance to get a judicial opinion on this subject, for D. M. Porter, his attorney, advised him yesterday to bring suits to obtain $3,000 from the Exchange for his services as a promoter, and to oust the present Directors, on the ground that they have no stock. On the same ground he proposes to sue to compel the Directors to rescind the action by which he was sold out, dropped from the Directory, and suspended from membership.

In addition, Lawyer Porter has advised a suit against A. J. Weil for violation of a pooling contract with Mr. Sims. Mr. Weil is said to have agreed to help Mr. Sims manipulate Manhattan stock. When Mr. Sims bid up the stock, and thought he was tying up brokers who sold it to him at high prices, these brokers knew where they could get the stock to deliver. They loaded Mr. Sims down with it. He thinks Mr. Weil supplied them with stock, quite regardless of his promises to stand by and sell to the public.

Mr. Weil heard of the proposed suit yesterday, but did not seem disturbed by it. He said his course had been legitimate. All he had done was to issue puts on Manhattan, and he had taken them up. According to Col. R. A. Ammon, who led the demonstration against Mr. Sims at the Exchange on Monday, Mr. Weil's arrangement with Mr. Sims may have included more than a stock pool.

"Mr. Sims wanted to make Mr. Weil President of the Exchange," Col. Ammon said, "and to make Isham B. Porter Vice President. The members wouldn't have it, and they elected Mr. Porter President."

Col. Ammon's implication was that since Mr. Sims could not make full delivery to Mr. Weil, including the Presidency, Mr. Weil felt absolved from the contract to stand by Mr. Sims in Manhattan.

The Directors of the Mining Exchange yesterday elected William Brandreth of Sing Sing to fill one of the vacancies lately created in the board.

YALE'S HENLEY ROWERS

The Men Who Will Probably Row in the 'Varsity Eight.

THE ENTRIES ARE NOW COMPLETED

"Bob" Cook Will Accompany the Oarsmen and Possibly Other Alumni Coachers.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—The management of the Yale University crew during the last few days has had impressed on its mind something about the red tape that must be observed in fulfilling the requirements and conditions preparatory to taking part in the Henley regatta. Two weeks ago a letter was received by the Yale boating officials containing the exact information about what the Yale men would have to do before they could pull an oar at Henley this season.

One of these conditions was in substance that no one who had done manual labor was qualified to enter the Henley regatta. Another provision was to the effect that the entries should be registered on the other side of the Atlantic on or before March 30. A third clause was that the men who were to be entered for Yale at Henley should be sworn to the fact of their entry, and that the Yalensian oath should then be submitted to the municipal authorities of New-Haven, who, in turn, were to swear that the college athletes' oath was the genuine article. This combination affidavit, including the list of entries, has been sent to the officials who have charge of the Henley races.

That Yale should not fall short in the quantity as well the quality of the crew timber from which the Henley crew is to be selected, a list of twenty-two names was furnished to the English officials, and from the twenty-two Yale will choose the eight men who will have seats in the 'Varsity boat in foreign waters.

The twenty-two, much to their very great surprise, until an explanation of the mysterious proceeding was advanced to them, were notified to go in a body before Walter Camp, the Yale football coach, and there and then make affidavit to their identity and to a brief sketch of each. The boys all assembled in due time, and subsequently the document they swore to was carried to the Mayor, who signed it.

The official list of the entry contains the following facts:

Capt. R. B. Treadway, '96, Sioux City; age, 21 years; weight, 173 pounds; height, 5 feet 11½ inches.

W. M. Beard, '96, Poughkeepsie; age 20 years; weight, 184 pounds; height, 5 feet 9 inches.

J. M. Longacre, '96, Philadelphia; age, 23 years; weight, 182 pounds; height, 6 feet.

G. Langford, '97, St. Paul; age, 19 years; weight, 176 pounds; height, 6 feet 1½ inches.

P. H. Bailey, '97, Windsor, Conn.; age, 22 years; weight, 177 pounds; height, 6 feet.

A. Brown, '96, Philadelphia; age, 23 years; weight, 171 pounds; height, 6 feet.

R. Cooney, '96, Port Richmond, N. Y.; age, 21 years; weight, 175 pounds; height, 6 feet.

G. T. Marsh, '98, Lansingburg, N. Y.; age, 20 years; weight, 170 pounds; height, 6 feet.

D. F. Rogers, '98, New-Canaan, Conn.; age, 19 years; weight, 167 pounds; height, 6 feet.

J. O. Rodgers, '98, Toledo, Ohio; age, 21 years; weight, 189 pounds; height, 6 feet.

H. G. Campbell, Jr., '97, Paterson, N. J.; age, 20 years; weight, 171 pounds; height, 6 feet ½ inch.

J. R. Judd, '97, Honolulu; age, 19 years; weight, 172 pounds; height, 5 feet 11 inches.

T. W. Miller, '97, Akron, Ohio; age, 21 years; weight, 160 pounds; height, 5 feet 8 inches.

J. S. Wheelwright, '97, Bangor, Me.; age, 20 years; weight, 152 pounds; height, 5 feet 7 inches.

J. H. Simpson, '97, St. Paul; age, 21 years; weight 164 pounds; height, 5 feet 10½ inches.

Payne Whitney, '98, New-York; age, 19 years; weight, 171 pounds; height, 5 feet 10½ inches.

D. V. Sutphin, '97, Cincinnati; age, 20 years; weight, 185 pounds; height, 5 feet 11½ inches.

S. Patterson, '97, Chicago; age, 21 years; weight, 173 pounds; height, 6 feet 1 inch.

R. Hitchcock, '98, Cleveland; age, 21 years; weight, 176 pounds; height, 5 feet 8½ inches.

J. C. McLauchlan, '98, Cleveland; age, 21 years; weight, 161 pounds; height, 5 feet 8½ inches.

W. R. Cross, '96, New-York; age, 21 years; weight, 196 pounds; height, 6 feet 1½ inches.

P. D. Mills, '97, S. West Point; age, 19 years; weight, 171 pounds; height, 5 feet 10½ inches.

Coxswains—T. Clark, '97, New-Orleans; L. F. Green, '99, Albion, N. Y.

Capt. Robert J. Cook has finally agreed to go with the eight to England to direct the practice work. Thirteen others, making fourteen in all, will constitute the representation of Yale at Henley. There will be the crew of eight men, three substitutes, the coxswain, and the manager. There is some talk about Dr. Josh Hartwell, Dr. Percy Bolton, and ex-Capt. Armstrong of last year's winning eight at New-London going along to aid Capt. Cook in his labors with the crew on the other side. That there will be a big delegation of Yale men visiting England this year, principally because the crew is to test its strength for the first time with English oarsmen, is true.

For the first time this season Capt. Treadway took his men down to the Yale boathouse on the banks of the Quinnipiac River last Saturday for a practice spin.

It is not a very difficult matter to pick out pretty nearly all the men who will have a seat in the Yale shell at Henley. For several days past the positions in the boat have been filled by practically a single eight, and this fact alone tends to simplify the job of an offhand selection of the Henley eight. The men who are regarded as having the best chance to go to England are Treadway, Longacre, Langford, Beard, Bailey, Rodgers, Brown, Rogers, Sutphin, Patterson, Marsh, Whitney, Coonley, and Mills, besides Coxswain Green. Capt. Treadway is sure to go. He rows at No. 7. Another sure man is Langford, at stroke. His work is superior to that of any man who has been tried in that place. Langford's record as an oarsman at Yale has been remarkable in a good many respects. He stroked the 'Varsity to victory on the Thames last year. He was a freshman then—the first freshman that had been chosen as stroke of a 'Varsity eight in some time. Now he is even rowing in better form than a year ago, and adapts himself with perfect ease to the quickened Cook stroke that is to be effective in the sharp, short course at Henley.

Longacre is at No. 6, and is classed as a star oarsman. He has been in the 'varsity boat for two years, and he is regarded as sure of the No. 6 seat. He pulls the strongest oar in the boat.

There are two leading candidates for No. 5, Sutphin and Bailey, both '97 men. The impression prevails that Sutphin is the favorite for the place. It appears pretty certain that Rodgers, '98, the football tackle, will become a fixture at No. 4.

There is not anyone up to the present time disputing the statement that Beard, '96, will be found in No. 3. He seems to have a clear field for the position. There are two men struggling earnestly for No. 2 seat, Brown, '96, the football substitute, and Murch, '98, Captain of last year's freshman crew. There are likewise two others doing their level best to be selected for bow oar, David Rogers, a member of a family that has sent many fine oarsmen to the university, and Payne Whitney, one of the lively and telling oars in the boat. They both rowed in their freshman crews, and have had a good deal of experience.

Two shells exactly similar to those used by Yale for ten years past will be taken to England. Capt. Treadway states that the stories about the Yale Navy ordering a shell with some mysterious improvement and equipment have not a word of truth in them. Yale has ordered a new paper boat from Waters of Troy, and this will be built on the same model as those that have been in use by Yale 'varsity crews for a decade. This will be only used on this side of the Atlantic to test it, but will be much in use in the practice at Henley.

The expenses of training and the trip are roughly estimated at $10,000. It is announced that $3,000 of this amount has been either paid in or subscribed by the freshman and sophomore classes. It is the intention to raise the remainder from the Financial Union and the two upper classes in college. The Financial Union will not be able to hand over to the Yale Navy this year as large an amount as has been the case heretofore, because of the small football surplus. It is the purpose of the management to send out letters to twenty-five or thirty of the prominent alumni urging them to raise money from the graduates living in their vicinity, and in this way it is believed that all the money Yale needs for this European tour will be readily obtained.

SLEIGHING GOOD UP TOWN.

Some of the High Steppers That Spun Over the Snow.

For the first time this Winter there was good going for the sleighs yesterday on both sides of Brooklyn Bridge. The hail that fell after the snow on Wednesday prevented any heavy drifts, and in Central Park, as well as on the up-town driveways, the bells rang out merrily from early morn till late last night. Very few of the crack roadsters were out, however, as the members of the "sealskin brigade" had about given up any idea of a sleigh ride behind their fleet steppers, and none of them had been sharp-shod for the snow path.

"Gabe" Case, the presiding genius at McGown's Pass Tavern, in Central Park, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "The sleighing is good enough, but there are not nearly as many persons out as might be expected. I suppose that few of the regular drivers were prepared for the quick change in the weather, but they will have a chance to-morrow if the sun does not melt the snow too fast."

Henry Eldridge, the patriarch of the regular brigade, was out during the afternoon. The veteran drives his own pair of black trotters in spite of his eighty-nine years. Vanderbilt Cross had a pair of swift-stepping bays, Charles Sacket was behind his chestnut gelding Wilbur, and Thomas Rogers came down from Morrisania in a cutter. John J. Quinn, the champion among the early birds of the first snowstorm for the race to the Park after the magnum of fizz offered each year by Mr. Case, drove Ivan and Clarence G. to a light sleigh in the forenoon. Later in the day the tall stable keeper of Harlem attracted much attention with the famous century sleigh, drawn by a stout pair of cobs. This historic sliding car was built in 1788 for one of the McGowns of that day, and is still a cherished heirloom in the family bearing that name. John D. Barry, P. Ryan, W. B. Kaufman, and Ferdinand Ehrlich also enjoyed a spin over the glistening white surface of Seventh Avenue, starting from Quinn's stable, where they board their roadsters.

At William H. Van Cott's hostelry for blue-blooded trotters, on West Fifty-eighth Street, there was little doing. Major S. T. Dickinson and other owners of cracks with fast records patronize this stable, but their horses were smooth-shod when the storm came, and are too valuable to risk starting up without being first protected with toe and heel calks. Frank Ferguson, proprietor of the San Francisco Stable, on West Fifty-second Street, reported the same state of affairs regarding the nimble steppers that are boarding there. If the weather continues cold enough to counteract the effect of the sunshine to-day, there will be a much larger turnout of the notables on the road.

In Brooklyn, favored by the spacious Ocean Parkway as an outlet for Prospect Park, there was a long procession of sleighs throughout the day. The roadhouses between the Park Circle and Gravesend did a lively trade, and the wheelmen were banished for the time being. Single rigs of all sorts, swift-stepping pairs drawing trim cutters, with here and there an old-fashioned family sleigh loaded down with happy children, furnished a never-ending panorama along the wide Boulevard. At night the scene was even more brilliant, the long row of electric lights adding greatly to the effect. With "straw-rides" after the orthodox fashion, and every sleigh crowded, the good folk in the City of Churches enjoyed their outing even more than their neighbors on Manhattan Island, who have no untrammeled speeding ground like the Ocean Parkway on which to enjoy a Winter carnival.

YOUNGSTERS PLAY GOOD BALL.

Lively Game Between the Two New-York Teams at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 12.—The "Kids" played all around the first team in the early part of to-day's game, and had a victory within easy reach, the score at the ending of the seventh inning being 10 to 2 in their favor, but they let it slip through their fingers by bad work in the box on the part of Seymour, who gave four men bases on balls in the last half of the eighth inning. One man was forced in and another scored on a wild pitch. A single in this inning by Pfeffer, another by W. Clark, a two-bagger by Gleason, a single by Van Haltren, and a long drive for three bags by Tiernan piled up eight runs to the credit of the regulars and tied the score. The regulars completed their victory in the ninth by Foster's two-bagger, which scored Clark, who had reached first on a single, and second on Mulligan's fumble in the field.

There was more rivalry in the game than has yet been witnessed since the practice began, and the coaching at the line during the critical period of the last part of the game showed that the boys were playing for blood. The bad control of the ball by the pitchers was due to the fact that they quit pitching straight ball after the first few innings, and sent in in-shoots, out-shoots, and drops.

In the first half of the third inning, Flynn broke the joint of a finger. He will be laid off for several days for repairs. The game was umpired by Meekin, who arrived at noon. The score:

REGULARS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	SECOND TEAM.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, 3b	1	3	2	3	1	0	0	Fuller, ss	1	0	0	4	2	0	
V'n H'n, cf	2	1	1	1	0	0		H. Davis, l.f	0	0	0	1	0	0	
G. Davis, lf	2	1	4	1	0	0		Lavelle, 1f	0	0	3	0	0		
Tiernan, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0		Mullig'n, cf	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Cona'g'n, ss	1	1	3	3	5	0		Battam, 3b	1	1	2	1	2	0	
Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	2	2	1	0		Stafford, rf	1	1	3	2	0	0	
W. Clark, lb	2	2	11	2	2	0		Farrell, c	1	1	0	1	0	1	
Foster, c	0	2	3	3	6	0		Stanhope, c	0	0	3	0	1		
Flynn, p	0	0	0	1	1	0		Wilson, 2b	2	1	3	3	1		
Kagey, p	1	1	0	2	0	0		German, p	2	1	1	2	1		
								Seymour, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Totals	11	13	27	18	1			Totals	10	10	27	14	4		

Regulars	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	1
Second Team	2	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0

Earned runs—Regulars, 6; Second Team, 2. First base by errors—Regulars, 3. Left on bases—Regulars, 5; Second Team, 6. First base on balls—Off Flynn, 6; off Kagey, 5; off German, 4; off Seymour, 5. Struck out—By Kagey, 1; by Seymour, 1. Three-base hits—H. Davis, G. Davis, and Tiernan. Two-base hits—Foster, (2,) Gleason, Mulligan, Battam, and Stafford. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Fuller. Stolen bases—H. Davis, Mulligan, (2,) Wilson, (2,) German, (2,) Stafford, Gleason, G. Davis, Connaughton, Pfeffer, (3,) and Clarke. Double plays—Foster, Gleason, Connaughton; Wilson and Stanhope. Hit by pitcher—By Flynn, 1. Wild pitches—Flynn, (1,) Seymour, (1.) Umpire—Mr. Meekin.

THURSDAY NIGHT CLASS MEETS.

Some Clever Equestrian Feats at Its Music Ride.

An enjoyable equestrian entertainment was given last evening in the tanbark ring at Dickel's Riding Academy in West Forty-sixth Street. The participants were members of the Thursday Night Class and other patrons of the academy. The following events were decided after a music ride: Saddling and unsaddling race, and tug of war, each of which was won by G. A. Mills; exhibition of riding one horse and driving three others abreast, by Fritz Lund and Paul Schmoeller; high-school performance, by R. F. Amend's horse, Black Hussar, ridden by Carl H. Stoerzer, and quadrille manoeuvres, ridden by eight ladies and eight gentlemen. The concluding feature was an exhibition of high jumping. Riding Master Fritz Lund directed the exercises. Among the participants in the music ride and quadrille were Mr. and Mrs. Baldermiro Souto, Miss Kennedy, Mrs. M. Ludlam, Miss Hettrick, Mrs. Edward Dickel, Mrs. G. F. Morris, Miss Garland, Miss Escartosa, Hugo Jarburg, W. Menkhoff, Dr. C. F. Roberts, John O. Erckens, J. F. Oliver, F. W. Kraehle, U. McIntyre, Louis Maner, Mr. Hessleim, and Albert Walter.

CHESS BY CABLE.

New-York Men to Play England To-day—Make-up of the Teams.

The chess match by cable, America against England, will be begun this morning at 10 o'clock. Everything is in readiness at Assembly Hall, of the Dime Savings Bank Building, Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, where the American team will do their share of the battle. The American players expect to win. The four English players heading the list are Blackburne, Bird, Burn, and Tinoley. In their second division the Englishmen have such good players as Lock, Atkins, and Mills. The former opposed Dodges in the cable match last year.

On the American team are, besides Pillsbury, Showalter and the four metropolitan players, Barry and Burrille, both of Boston.

Lord Dunraven's Expulsion.

LONDON, March 12.—Lord Dunraven presided over a meeting of the Yacht Racing Association held to-day to decide upon the details of the new rating system. The expulsion of Lord Dunraven from the New-York Yacht Club was not alluded to, but it is understood that Dunraven has received formal notice of his expulsion and has acknowledged its receipt in a letter, in which he wrote that he had already expressed his opinion in regard to his remaining a member of the New-York Yacht Club in his letter of Feb. 19.

Davidson Beats Don

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff has received an order, granted by Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court, permitting the sale at auction next Monday of the effects, except the firm accounts, of Durland's Riding Academy Company at Sixtieth Street and Central Park West. The sale will include 89 saddle horses, saddles, blankets, stable implements, office fixtures, furniture, safes, and wagons, and will be made on account of the first attachment, for $13,318, which was obtained by Charles P. Easton, as assignee of Frazee & Co., hay merchants. The order for the sale was obtained because the Sheriff did not want to assume the responsibility for the daily keeping of the horses. Another fact in the case was that the landlord of the building used as the riding academy has instituted dispossess proceedings against the company. The attachments in the Sheriff's hands aggregate $32,856.

—Ezekiel Fixman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John W. Holding, real estate agent at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court on the application of the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

—As a result of the failure of the clothing firm of Rothschild, Baum & Stern, in Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday, the Union Clothing Company of Columbus, Ohio, Soloman M. Levy, proprietor, made an assignment yesterday to James M. Butler. The assets are valued at $100,000; liabilities, $125,000.

—An order by Judge Hurds of Brooklyn appointing a Henry Mosle of this city receiver in supplementary proceedings for George N. McKane on the application of Raoul Duval, Stevens & Hall, wine merchants, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

—The Model Clothing Company of Indianapolis has filed a chattel mortgage for $82,934 for the benefit of creditors with Lew Wallace, Jr., as Trustee. The firm of Rothschild, Baum, & Stern, which assigned yesterday at Rochester, N. Y., was part owner.

—At a meeting of creditors of R. S. Luqueer & Co., wholesale dealers in saddlery hardware at 67 Murray Street, a proposition was accepted for a compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, payable on May 1. The liabilities are about $92,000.

—The schedules of Charles M. Cobb, dealer in sporting goods on W. C. Hodgkins & Co., 300 Broadway, show liabilities of $13,207, nominal assets of $8,368, and actual assets of $5,514.

—James Fairhead, manager of the Lake Simcoe Ice Company of Toronto, Ontario, made a personal assignment yesterday. His liabilities are $54,000, and assets personally $80,000.

—E. B. James & Co., lumber dealers, of Boston, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors to George Crocker. No statement of liabilities has been given out.

—Leonard R. Sanders has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William R. Wilson on the application of Arnold and George A. Thayer, jr.

—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against John McGinnis and William H. Van Guilder for $6,753 in favor of Henry D. Whipple.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff from Bath, N. Y., against Harriet C. and John Larrowe of Chocton, N. Y., for $1,027 in favor of Frank Campbell.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against John Pondir, stock broker, for $6,585, in favor of William F. Moore, as assignee of De Mott & Durant.

—The Sheriff has received additional attachments against the National Macaroni Company, 611 West Thirty-sixth Street, aggregating $4,200.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Schenck Cooked Food Company of New-York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. Harry Schenck, Albion Ransom, jr., Edward W. Japp, and Samuel Wolff of New-York City; William Wade of Chicago, and William W. Dannenhower of Washington.

—The Vesey Import and Export Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in druggists' and grocers' specialties; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles M. Wells of Brooklyn and Louis Pollock and James D. Mason of New-York City.

—Merida City Gas Company of White Plains, to manufacture gas in Merida, State of Yucatan, Mexico; capital, $100,000. Directors—Carroll Sprigg, F. S. Patterson, H. J. Train, E. L. Spencer, Charles Smith, jr., all of New-York City.

—Spaulding Machine Screw Company of Buffalo; capital, $300,000. Directors—Hudson Hoagland and Thomas H. Spaulding of New-York City, W. H. Crosby of Buffalo, G. W. M. Reed of Hartford, Conn., and C. A. Pugsley of Peekskill.

—Malven & Gordon Company of Port Jervis, Orange County, to manufacture stoves, plows, and castings; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. M. Gordon, H. H. Malven, Ann A. Gordon, and Katherine M. Malven of Port Jervis.

—The Seatuck Hotel Company of West Hampton, Suffolk County; capital, $6,000. Directors—R. M. Winslow of West Hampton, G. B. Winslow of Brooklyn, and F. J. Cogswell of Mount Vernon.

—The New-York Steam Appliance Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. H. Millard, F. B. Midgley, J. C. Scofield, H. S. Chew, and J. P. Silo, all of New-York City.

—The Grems & Britton Boot and Shoe Company of Watertown; capital, $6,500. Directors—F. W. Britton, H. B. Grems, and George A. Grems of Watertown.

—Investment Agency Company of New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles R. Sickels, T. Tileston Wells, and Andrew J. Cobe of New-York City.

—The Press Fashion Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles S. Faulkner, Harry C. Faulkner, and W. T. Perkins of New-York City.

—Maryland Shirt Company of New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Fred Lippert and Joseph Ocker of Brooklyn and Martin Singer of Newark, N. J.

—Jerusalem Medicine Company of New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Gustav Lenne, Henry Klingbeil, and Albert Bartelt of New-York.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 12—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair weather, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair weather, little change in temperature, westerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair weather, northwesterly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, light northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, slightly warmer in central portion, light northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in southwest portion, northerly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, light northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northern portion, northeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair, easterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, slightly warmer, light northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair weather, light northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair weather, westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair weather, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in northern portion, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and warmer, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in northern portion, westerly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in western and northern portions, variable winds, becoming southerly. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer in western portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. COLORADO, fair weather, variable winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portions, variable winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Atlantic City to Eastport. The hurricane has continued on the coast to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The weather has cleared in the lake regions and New-England. It is generally clear in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except the Lower Mississippi Valley. An area of high pressure overlies the region west of the Mississippi, its centre being in South Dakota. The temperature has changed but little in the central valleys, the lake regions, and Eastern districts. It is colder on the Rocky Mountain slopes. For Friday a continuance of fair and cold weather is indicated for the districts east of the Mississippi River. West of the Mississippi, fair and warmer weather will prevail.

A Play in Arabic.

The Syrian Young Men's Association will present Sophocles's "Andromache" in Arabic and "Hamlet" in English at Chickering Hall tomorrow evening. The actors and actresses will be Syrian, recruited by talent from other cities.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos.** STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Alberta, (letters must be directed "per Alberta.")

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Justin, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Justin";) at 2 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Lex Cayes, per steamship Schlesswig.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 29 and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, and at 6:30 PM, on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

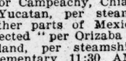
Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 6, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 AM | Werra, April 18, 10 AM
Ems, March 28, 10 AM | Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM | Ems, May 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, M. 26, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM | Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Fare or Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....March 18 | NEW-YORK...March 25
Commencing April 1.
SAILING HOUR 10 A. M.
PARIS .....April 1 | PARIS .....April 22
ST. PAUL .....April 8 | ST. PAUL .....April 29
NEW-YORK ..April 15 | NEW-YORK ....May 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Mar. 18, n'n | Southwark, April 1, noon
Westernland, Mar. 25, n'n | Noordland, April 8, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

BERMUDA A party will leave New-York by Quebec Steamship Co.'s S.S. "Trinidad," April 1, to spend the Easter Holidays at Bermuda.
All Expenses Included, $75.00 Two Weeks' Tour.
Immediate application necessary to secure good berth. Programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Mr. 14, 5:30 AM | Campania, Mr. 28, 5 AM
Etruria, March 21, 8 AM | Umbria, April 4, 10 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM | Germanic, April 15, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM | Teutonic, April 22, Noon
Britannic, April 1, Noon | Britannic, April 29, Noon
Majestic, April 8, Noon | Majestic, May 6, noon
No Cabin Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Mch. 14, 10 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., Mch. 21, 5 A.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK.....March 14, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. AMSTERDAM....Sat., March 14, 9 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM.....Sat., March 21, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, (Chas. & Jack.,) Sat., March 14
ALGONQUIN, (Chas. & Jack.,) Tues., March 17
SEMINOLE, (Chas. only,) Friday, March 20
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.
via MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to ALL WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 21, 3 P. M.
PEI-YU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..
.....April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 25, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF INDIA...March 30; June 1; Aug. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 20; June 22; Aug. 24
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 11; July 13; Sept. 14
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, March 30. MIOWERA, April 30.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N.Y. ALLIANCA, Mch. 20, M. ADVANCE, Mch. 30, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

The Land of the Lily and the Rose.

A specially conducted Party will leave New-York April 1st for **Bermuda,** the "**Paradise of Wheelmen,**" by the Quebec S. S. Co.'s **S. S. Trinidad,** under the management of the old-established tourist managers, **Thos. Cook & Son.** The trip will occupy two weeks, and **cost only $75,** which includes all expenses. **Immediate application necessary** to secure good berth. Apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily, Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 A. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
8:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and Hudson River stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope. NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, BANGOR, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars, connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverley, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 Fulton St., 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, Via Cape Charles Route, 8. A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.
For Cape May 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10 and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA,
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,193, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15

CHARACTER OF THE X RAYS

Prof. Rood Inclined to Believe They Are Like Light Waves.

SHORTNESS, THOUGH, UNPRECEDENTED

His View Excludes All Idea of a Molecular Bombardment Outside of the Crookes Tube.

Ogden N. Rood, Professor of Physics in Columbia College, was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES whether recent experiments with the Röntgen rays had altered his views as to the nature of the phenomena.

It will be remembered that before full details of Röntgen's discovery reached here Prof. Rood tentatively expressed his view that the rays were of the same nature as light waves, only much shorter than any previously known.

Since that time numerous theories have been suggested by experimenters on both sides of the Atlantic. One of these, adapted from Crookes, is that the rays represent a bombardment of the molecules in a highly rarefied atmosphere, and that this bombardment is communicated to other particles of matter outside the inclosing envelope. Prof. Rood thinks this theory in its entirety is not necessary to account for the Röntgen phenomena, and is extremely improbable in any case.

After glancing through the article by Nikola Tesla in The Electrical Review, also printed in part in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Wednesday last, Prof. Rood dictated the following statement of his views:

"It is never proper to frame a new hypothesis in order to account for discoveries when an old and well-established theory is capable of giving them an explanation. Our knowledge of the waves of light, of radiant heat, and of the ultra violet rays is confined within narrow limits,

"Thus far, according to our previous experience, the shorter the length of the wave the more it will be bent, or refracted, by substances in general. It, however, does not at all follow that this will hold good if the length of the wave is shortened to a degree beyond our experience.

"On the other hand, it is highly probable that if this shortening process goes on till the length of the wave has become of the same order of magnitude with the molecules of matter that the effect in the matter of refraction will diminish. This would account for the fact that no one has succeeded thus far in refracting or reflecting the Röntgen rays. In my own experiments I have so far found them to act in the same general way with waves of ordinary light, and I am inclined to believe that they are simply waves of light of unprecedented shortness.

"This view necessarily excludes all idea of a molecular bombardment outside of the Crookes tube. I believe that it will be eventually demonstrated that the Röntgen rays are capable of reflection and refraction, although it will require more delicate work than has thus far been extended in this direction."

EXPERIMENTS AT PRINCETON CLUB.

Hugh L. Cole's Hand and Job Hedges's Dime Revealed by X Rays.

The monthly meeting of the Princeton Club of New-York was held at the Brunswick Hotel last night. President Hugh L. Cole presided, and as soon as the business of the club had been disposed of Prof. W. F. Magie, Ph. D., delivered a lecture on the development of the Röntgen rays.

The medical possibilities of the rays he illustrated with lantern slides, which threw upon the big sheet enormous pictures of hands, feet, elbows, and joints of the human body, showing bullets, deformities, and malformations. A successful photograph was also taken of a hand. The exposure was twenty minutes, and the negative was developed under the eyes of those present.

"President Cole, perhaps you will give me your hand?" ventured the lecturer.

"With pleasure," said Mr. Cole, advancing, and shaking hands with Prof. Magie, amid general laughter.

"No, I mean to be photographed," explained the professor.

Mr. Cole sat beside the Crookes tube and laid his hand on the plate. There was a ring on his third finger. "Just sit like that for twenty minutes, please," was the order.

"Will some one put a coin in this aluminium box?" asked the professor next.

Job Hedges, who sat in the front row, volunteered. He dropped a dime into the box, which, together with a key and an open pocket knife, were placed upon a second plate.

The current was then turned into the Crookes tube, which instantly lit up with a greenish light. While the experiment was in progress pictures were thrown upon the big sheet. A hand, a frog, a bat, a fish, and a cat's head were seen in quick succession. The fish showed two white spots.

"Those are the swimming bladders," explained Prof. Magie. "They cast no shadows. That is how a man's brain would look—just the inside of the skull—like a pumpkin. The softer portions of the body throw no shadow, and cannot be photographed by the X rays."

Then appeared a hand covering a pair of scissors, which showed plainly underneath it; a needle in a thumb, the swollen joints and displaced portions of a mangled hand, a forearm with a diseased elbow, the human foot in a shoe showing the toes plainly, and two masses of plaster held by an iron brace in the case of a broken elbow.

"The value of these rays in watching the progress of discovery in such cases is inestimable," said Prof. Magie.

The lecturer said he hoped the rays would make the doctors even more careful with their bone-settings. "for what, jury," he asked, "can be won over when it sees the photograph of a badly set arm or leg?"

By this time Mr. Cole's ordeal was over. The plates were taken away into a dark room by L. L. Coe (who photographs subjects for the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters,) and were developed. The results were excellent. The bones of Mr. Cole's hand were thrown upon the sheet with great distinctness and amid general cheering. The ring on the third finger was very plain.

The key, the knife, and the dime of Job Hedges in the aluminium box were also clear and unmistakable.

When the lecture and experiments were over supper was served to the members of the club in an adjoining room.

F. H. WEEKS'S DEFALCATIONS RECALLED.

A Suit to Recover $15,000 for W. L. Howland's Estate.

The various transactions surrounding the career of Francis H. Weeks, the defaulter, came up in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, in the case of James Roosevelt, an executor of the estate of William Ledgar Howland, against the Land and River Improvement Company of Superior, Wis.

Weeks was the President of the company, and he was a co-trustee with Mr. Roosevelt of the Howland estate. In the latter capacity Weeks held four mortgages for $15,000 cash, given by Max Danziger. He assigned three of these mortgages to Mr. Williams, receiving in return some railroad bonds, on which he could more readily borrow money. It was alleged that he conducted this operation as the President of the improvement company. Mr. Danziger, according to the allegations, paid Weeks $7,500 on the three mortgages.

When the case was tried, before Justice Ingraham, in the Special Term, judgment was rendered against the company for $37,500.

A. Zaretzky, counsel for the company, said that his clients should not be held liable, because they had already paid the loan. He argued that Weeks had, as President, made a payment of $40,000 to himself on one occasion, and recorded the transaction in the books of the company as the repayment of the loan.

James K. Daley, for the plaintiff, argued that the money alleged to have been repaid had never actually been repaid, and that Weeks's operation with reference to the matter was simply a plain case of theft.

Decision was reserved.

Dismissed for His Leniency.

W. E. Allen has been appointed manager of the St. Bartholomew's Loan Association, to succeed James A. MacKnight, who was asked to resign because he refused to foreclose many mortgages of poor people who had borrowed money from the association. The Rev. J. Booth, assistant minister of St. Bartholomew's, said Mr. MacKnight would often lend money without asking security, simply because he deemed the people honest. Mr. MacKnight defended himself by declaring that leniency was necessary as a matter of humanity.

TO AID THE ACADEMY'S LIBRARY.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce Would Help the Physicians in Gathering Medical Literature.

A movement to promote the efficiency of the medical library in the New-York Academy of Medicine has been started by prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce. They have set out to raise a fund that will fully equip the library with all the late publications and periodicals.

A circular has been sent to all the members of the Chamber of Commerce. It is signed by Alexander E. Orr, President, and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, D. Willis James, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, and James Stillman, the honorary committee appointed to take charge of the work. The circular says, among other things:

In order that the library may be supplied with the current publications necessary to maintain its efficiency a fund of $100,000 is required. Without this addition to the library the younger members of the profession will not be able to keep up with the current developments in the line of their work, and the public will be deprived of the benefit of the latest scientific and therapeutical discoveries.

The medical profession, as represented in the academy, is engaged in unremitting and gratuitous labor among the poor, and its members have also unselfishly and successfully exerted themselves to promote public health, and to protect the city against epidemics of contagious diseases, notably during the threatened cholera invasion in 1887, and again in 1893, when the academy was called upon to investigate and reform the Quarantine establishment of this port, which had become dilapidated, and had, therefore, ceased to be a protection against the dangers of contagion with which we were menaced. All these services were rendered without compensation, and oftentimes at great personal sacrifice.

Dr. William F. Cushman of 325 West Twenty-second Street is Treasurer of the academy.

PLAN FOR DELAY DEFEATED

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GREATER NEW-YORK RESOLUTION.

It Would Put Off Consideration of Union and Was Tabled—The Sentiment for Consolidation.

Charles Stewart Smith's plan to commit the Chamber of Commerce to a postponement of the Greater New-York bill failed yesterday at a special meeting of the Chamber called to pass upon it. There was an attendance of nearly sixty members, including, from Brooklyn, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, A. A. Low, Henry Hentz, John Marshall, Cornelius Morrison, Eugene G. Blackford, and Jacob G. Dettmer.

Cyrus Clark represented Mr. Smith, having offered for him at the regular monthly meeting, one week ago yesterday, the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the consideration of the question of the union of this city with that of Brooklyn and other localities into one municipality should be postponed until the proposed plan in its details be formulated in such clear and intelligible manner that the people interested can judge what will be the effect upon each city or locality, as respects the matter of taxes, as well as the commercial, financial, social, and moral advantages or disadvantages of such proposed union, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of this State and to each member of the Legislature.

The resolution had been referred to the Executive Committee, which was expected to report on it yesterday. Chairman Hentz informed the meeting that it had been impossible to get a quorum of the committee together. Cornelius Morrison read a speech favoring consolidation. He said he had made the speech two years ago, but it was as applicable now as then. It was too late, he declared, for the Chamber to interfere.

Mr. Clark moved the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Morrison moved to lay the resolution on the table. Louis Windmüller seconded Mr. Morrison, in a speech of some length, in which he said:

After five years of preparation this measure was submitted to popular vote in 1894, when it received a majority of 33,000. Without referring to persons who oppose it for selfish motives, there are those who fear an unequal division of debt, taxation, and assessments. I never heard that complaint of such unfair dealing was made when large portions of Westchester County were annexed. The Commissioners under this act are to consist of Andrew H. Green, the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City; the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, and nine persons, residents of the respective territories, to be appointed by the Governor.

There are others who distrust any measures favored by Mr. Platt and his associates. When the income tax was discussed by this Chamber, there was not a member present who favored that odious law, because Senator Hill opposed it. Shall we now object to Greater New-York simply because Tom Platt happens to favor it?

As Mr. Windmüller was proceeding to enlarge on the advantages of consolidation, a point of order was raised that a motion to lay on the table was not debatable. President Orr sustained the point. Joseph W. Yates tried to offer a resolution, but he was not recognized, President Orr insisting that only a vote was in order. The motion to table was carried by 26 to 16, about twenty members not voting. Applause followed the announcement of the vote.

Ex-Mayor Boody then offered a resolution that "it is the sense of this Chamber that the bill now before the Legislature of this State relating to the consolidation of New-York City, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and other adjacent municipalities should become a law."

The resolution was seconded by several members, but the President ruled that under the rules of the Chamber the motion was out of order, as no business could be transacted at a special meeting except that for which the meeting was called.

Ex-Gov. Flower tried to get the floor, but the special meeting ruling prevailed against him and a motion to adjourn was carried.

HOFFMAN A SEVENFOLD BIGAMIST.

Before Securing the Eighth Wife He Was Arrested.

Wolfe Hoffman was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of bigamy. Each of seven women thought she was his wife, and he was to have married another next month. The complaints were made by Wives 4 and 5.

Four other wives are expected to appear as witnesses in court to-morrow.

Wife No. 1, who was married twenty-five years ago in Austria, will be represented by two adult sons. Here is a list of the wives as prepared by the lawyers:

No. 1—Cheva, married in Austria December, 1870, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. Her dowry was a farm and a house. She is now in Austria.

No. 2—Gittel, married in New-York March, 1881; four children; lives at 156 Orchard Street. Dowry, a grocery store.

No. 3—Sarah, married in Brooklyn December, 1891; issue unknown; lives in Stone Avenue, Brooklyn. Dowry, $90.

No. 4—Jennie, married in New-York, Oct. 22, 1893; two children; lives at 38 Essex Street. Dowry, $50.

No. 5—Taube, married in New-York, Feb. 5, 1895; one child; lives at 149 Ridge Street. Dowry, $230.

No. 6—Rifke, married in Brooklyn, April, 1895; lives at 1,218 Third Avenue. Dowry, $85.

No. 7—Malke, married in New-York, January, 1896, lives at 139 Siegel Street, Brooklyn. Dowry, a grocery store.

Esther Levy of 96 Columbia Street, who has nearly $700 in the bank, Saturday last announced her engagement to Hoffman, and the wedding was to have taken place in April.

Hoffman is a tinsmith, with a shop in Pearl Street, Brooklyn. Magistrate Brann held him in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

MAY DELAY WORK ON THE BRIDGE.

The East River Commission Needs Ferry Property.

The East River Bridge Commission cannot proceed with the work until Joseph J. O'Donohue, who is President of the New-York and Broadway Ferry Company, returns from Florida. In order to shorten the route, by which means $1,000,000 will be saved, it will be necessary to secure the property adjoining the ferry in this city which is owned by the ferry company. The company is chartered, and it is said it can refuse to sell, and no condemnation proceedings can be taken without a special enactment of the Legislature.

"It is one of those unfortunate things which sometimes turn up where there is so much to be looked after," one of the Commissioners said. "It may be that we will have to go to the Legislature, and, of course, that will delay us considerably, as we are all ready to go ahead with borings. It is unfortunate, also, that the ferry company can take no action in the matter, as its President, Joseph I. O'Donohue, is in the South, and the other Directors refuse to do anything in the matter."

John G. Jenkins of the ferry company said it was impossible to do anything until Mr. O'Donohue's return. He, however, thought it would be proper for the ferry company to sell the land and purchase elsewhere.

The commission will start the borings on the Brooklyn side of the river in a few days.

RIVAL INTERESTS AGREE

General Electric and Westinghouse Companies to Use Patents in Common.

AN END TO COSTLY LITIGATION

Each Concern to Maintain Its Own Organization and Seek Business for Itself.

Reports of a combination of rival interests that have recently been used in the security market to the advantage of the stock of the General Electric Company, received definite status yesterday by the announcement that the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies had agreed to use in common certain patents, pertaining principally to trolley construction and operation. The two companies have spent much time and money in litigation. They will not go into court again, according to the new plan, except on joint account against infringements by other companies.

The following statement of the basis of future operations was given out yesterday by the representatives of the two companies:

Negotiations between the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have resulted in an arrangement with respect to a joint use of the patents of the two companies, subject to existing licenses, on terms which are considered mutually advantageous.

It has been agreed that after certain exclusions the General Electric Company has contributed 62½ per cent. and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company 37½ per cent. in value of the combined patents, and each company is licensed to use the patents of the other company, except as to the matters excluded, each paying a royalty for any use of the combined patents in excess of the value of its contribution to the patents.

The patents are to be managed by a board of control consisting of five members, two appointed by each company and a fifth elected by the four so appointed. Both companies have acquired during their existence a large number of valuable patents, and numerous suits have been instituted in consequence of the infringement of these patents by one party or the other, or by their customers. In the prosecution of these suits large sums of money have been expended, and the general expenses of the companies have in this manner been greatly increased. It is expected that the economies to be effected will be very considerable, and that the two companies and their customers will be mutually protected.

The especial incentives which led to the arrangement at this time were the recent decisions in favor of patents of the General Electric Company covering the overhead system of electric railways, the approaching trials on a number of other important General Electric patents on controllers and details of electric railway apparatus and system and other electrical devices, and the equally strong position of the Westinghouse Company in respect to power transmission, covered by the patents of Nikola Tesla, and in view of its other patents in active litigation, some of which are of controlling importance.

As appears from the statement, each company had something that the other needed. Litigation was inevitable. The agreement makes the equipment of each complete. The two companies will not be joined, except as indicated. Each will maintain its own organization, and seek business for itself. The exclusions, to which the memorandum refers, consist of foreign patents and patents for cable and underground material.

Both Boards of Directors approved the memorandum. The contract is in little more than skeleton form, but it will do for working purposes until details can be formulated. It is believed that complete papers will be ready for signatures about June 1. That contract will be drawn to hold through the life of the patents. The basis of operations, as outlined, has been considered by the two companies for a long time. There were reports six months ago that the two companies would consolidate. A deal was then discussed for joint use of patents and division of territory. The present arrangement was evolved from propositions then first considered.

A. Pennington Whitehead, of the law firm of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, 50 Wall Street, advertised yesterday for General Electric stockholders to communicate with him who might be dissatisfied with the administration of President C. C. Coffin. He said he could not disclose the names or purposes of the clients for whom he advertised. It is supposed that his principal client was found in his own office, in Mr. Duer, who had some connection with the Edison General Electric Company, which was one of the companies that joined the combination to form the General Electric Company.

SALE OF PICTURES AND PORCELAINS

At the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries During Next Week.

A modest but entertaining collection of modern paintings and water colors may be seen at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, (Ortgies & Co.,) 366 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, where they are now on free exhibition. They are announced as belonging to F. M. Bristol, with additions from other sources, and they will be sold by auction on the evening of Wednesday, March 18.

American painters are worthily represented by some prominent men, and there are, as usual, many foreigners. Among the former there is a large landscape by the late George Inness, called "A Silent Autumn Day," very colorful, executed with much freedom and breadth. The canvas is characteristic, of a woodland, and there is the familiar excellence of greens and rich Fall tones. Eastman Johnson signs a composition of a young girl "Caring for the Flowers," painted in his usual manner, soberly, effectively, and with much sincerity.

By G. H. Yewell there is a small panel of a woman "At the Fountain," and one of a similar size by Magrath called "The Cabin Door." The late Arthur Quartley is represented by a marine, "Morning at Marblehead," wherein he shows the ability he possessed to render sea and rocks with intelligent thoughtfulness and artistic feeling. A highly colorful "Old Castle at Sundown" is by Thomas Moran. A marine is by the late W. F. De Haas; a landscape by R. W. Weir recalls a by-gone art; there is fine tone in the "Landscape with Cattle" by A. F. Bellows; detail in that by David Johnson, and in the "Return from the Field," by D. Ridgway Knight, the usual study of French peasants.

The foreign contributions are somewhat varied. In "A Garden at Barbizon" Radinskey shows purple cabbages and colorful landscape; Keyser has three children in the midst of a "Springtime" scene; Corenne has painted a strong, well-drawn figure of a courtier in white in "The Reply," and by Eugene Verboeckhoven there are "Shepherd and Sheep," so full of detail as to depict nearly every hair on the animals and each leaf on the trees. A nice, pale landscape is by Jettel; a small Courbet is attractive, as is a Cazin, a Maris, and a Joseph Israels. Other men represented are E. A. Pinchart, Bloomers, Raeffaelli, Leloir, Merle, Lesrel, Mathou, Bosboom, Jiminez, Bertzick, Rossi, Col, Verschuur, and Unterberger, while by Henrietta Romer there is a charming water color of some kittens in a basket.

In addition to the pictures, there is a collection of old Chinese porcelains belonging to a well-known expert in such things, Tien-Fah, a dealer of Shanghai, who, it is announced, for the past thirty years has gathered about him rare and beautiful specimens. There are over 500 pieces in the catalogue, and these will be sold on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 16, 17, and 18, at 3:15 o'clock each day.

It must be confessed that spread out on shelves or daintily arranged in cabinets these various pieces look most attractive. Lovely shapes and soothing, refined color schemes make the vases and jars more than appealing. The objects are many—snuff boxes glazed in cherry, white, and amber; water bottles in turquois, copper, dark blue, iron rust, and cucumber green; hard and soft paste work; jade, agate, crystal, and other hard stones; curios, five color and other decorative porcelains. All these may be seen, with many other pieces that must indeed be inspected to be fully appreciated.

Capt. Woods's Trial Postponed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 12.—The Police Board met to-night to try Police Captain Woods. Capt. Woods pleaded not guilty to the charges, and requested two weeks in which to prepare for trial. The board gave him one week, and suspended him from duty pending the trial. Sergt. Thomas Darcy was appointed Acting Captain. Capt. Woods is charged with neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, and ignorance of the police manual.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Francis Fischer Powers will give the second of a series of three morning musicals to-morrow at 11 o'clock in his music rooms, in Carnegie Hall, for which a large number of cards have been sent out.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Evans, Miss Evans, and Wilbur H. Evans, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Evans's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Ritchie, will sail for New-York from Liverpool in the first week in April. They have spent nearly twelve months in traveling through Europe, and arrived in London a fortnight ago.

—Mrs. Robert Townsend of this city was the guest of honor at a luncheon given on Wednesday by Mrs. Kidd of 7 Elk Street, Albany. Covers were laid for seven persons, and the table was exquisitely decorated with ferns and American Beauty roses.

—There was a large gathering of people prominent in society at the home of Mrs. Elliott C. Cowdin of 14 West Twenty-first Street yesterday afternoon, when the fourth of a series of five lectures on Constantinople was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Epiphanius Wilson.

—Mrs. Edward M. Bruce gave a very delightful breakfast in her apartments, in the Hotel Endicott, at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, yesterday morning, when the guest of honor was Mrs. Karl Feininger. The table decorations were pink carnations and ferns. Mr. Bruce's long and critical illness prevented Mrs. Bruce from giving her usual charming entertainments until this month. She has now resumed her Friday "at homes," which take the form of afternoon musicals.

—Dr. and Mrs. Egbert Guernsey and Miss Florence Guernsey of 528 Fifth Avenue will soon remove to their new home, in the Madrid, at 180 West Fifty-ninth Street. The Count and Countess di Foresti are expected by Mrs. Guernsey to arrive from Europe early in April to spend several weeks in this country. The Countess was formerly Miss Lottie Skinner and is a niece of Mrs. Guernsey. Her husband was formerly an attaché of the Italian Legation at Washington, and has recently been connected with the Italian Legation at Madrid. At the end of their visit in New-York, Count and Countess di Foresti will go to the City of Mexico, where the Count will act as Consul General for Italy. Countess di Foresti, who is an unusually handsome woman of the extreme blonde type, has made herself very popular in official circles in Madrid, and according to advices from that city her removal from there is causing great regret. While in New-York the Count and Countess will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Guernsey.

—Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis of 155 Fifth Avenue will sail for Europe on April 18. She will go abroad as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Levy of Philadelphia, and will be absent about three months.

—Mrs. Frank William Savin and Miss Josephine Savin of 7 East Sixty-seventh Street are receiving informally on Wednesdays in this month.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clarke of 661 Fifth Avenue are arranging to spend the Summer at Cranstons-on-the-Hudson.

—John H. Hoagland of 366 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, has become a member of the New-York Club through the introduction of Archibald Paull Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell is spending several weeks in the West on a hunting expedition.

—Miss Vila Whitney White gave the second of a series of song recitals yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge. She was assisted by Miss Mary Dillingham. The recital brought out a large number of people prominent in the social world.

—Prof. John Fiske has arranged a series of six lectures to be given in the Berkeley Lyceum, beginning on March 16, on "American History." The subject for the first lecture will be "A Discourse on Western Planting—1584 to 1607." The tickets for the lectures may be procured from Mrs. Frances Fisher Wood of 711 Fifth Avenue.

—Mrs. John Lawrence Riker of 19 West Fifty-seventh Street has cards out for a dinner on Saturday evening of this week.

—Mrs. Edward Lyman Short of 20 West Thirty-seventh Street gave a Mi-Carême party yesterday afternoon for a number of young people.

—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Augusta Ayer Thorne, a daughter of William B. Thorne of this city, to Henry Douglas Parmelee, who is a graduate of Yale, class of '95, and who is at present studying law at Harvard.

—The marriage of Miss Ottilie Force, a daughter of Cyrus C. Force of 25 East Thirty-ninth Street, to Lloyd Bowen Sanderson will take place April 15 in the Church of the Incarnation. The engagement of Miss Force's sister, Miss Margaret Force, to Dr. F. Gretton Brathwaite, a son of the Rev. Dr. Brathwaite, of Stamford, Conn., was announced yesterday.

—The marriage of Miss Grace Rogers White, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. White of 52 West Fifty-fourth Street, to J. Percy Mitchell of London, England, which was to have taken place in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, and for which cards were sent out, has been indefinitely postponed, owing, it is understood, to religious differences.

—Mrs. Huntington Elwell delivered one of a series of five lectures on "Social and Political Economy" yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. W. S. Gurnee of 8 East Thirty-third Street.

—There was a meeting last evening of the Amusement Club in the apartments of Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, in the Gramercy, 34 Gramercy Park East. Progressive euchre was indulged in by about 100 persons.

—The next meeting of the Knickerbocker Sewing Class will take place on Wednesday, March 18, at the residence of Mrs. John C. Westervelt, 7 West Fiftieth Street.

—Mrs. Mercedes Leigh will give her annual recital in the Carnegie Lyceum on the evening of March 21. This will be one of the most interesting and fashionable entertainments of the Lenten season. Mrs. Leigh will, in addition to her usual varied programme of humorous and dialect recitations as well as romantic poems, produce for the first time a monologue written for her by Charles Barnard called "Prudence Pringree; or, Fresh Air Jenny." Mrs. Leigh will be aided on this occasion by several well-known artists. Miss Frances Green, the talented young composer, will render several of her own compositions as well as classical pianoforte music. Mrs. Catherine Bloodgood will sing, and Miss Letitia Guy Crowl, the famous whistler, will render several semi-classical selections.

—Mrs. Robert V. McKim will entertain the Euchre Club at her home, 32 West Fifty-eighth Street, to-morrow evening.

—There will be a meeting of the Thursday Evening Club at the home of Dr. W. H. Draper of 19 East Forty-seventh Street on the night of March 19.

—Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her sons, William Cutting, Jr., and Francis Brockholst Cutting, will sail for England next week for their usual annual European trip.

PATRIARCH.

COMING EVENTS.

—Isaac Townsend Smith on "Early Maritime Life in New-England"; New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, this evening at 8:30.

—Illustrated lecture on China and Japan by Francis Marsh of London, England; Twentieth Street Meeting House, Gramercy Park, this evening at 8 o'clock.

—Associate Alumni Normal College, "March at Home"; library of the college to-day, 3 to 5 P. M.

Ladies'
French Pique Gloves.
(Four buttons, gussetted fingers, nervure backs),
95 cts.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN MEET

Breakfast of the Colonial Dames at Sherry's.

GUESTS FROM MANY OTHER SOCIETIES

Elaborate Decorations with the Colors of the Colonies, Holland, England, France.

With banners flying the Colonial Dames of the State of New-York yesterday entertained at Sherry's at breakfast guests from brother and sister societies founded to do honor to the founders and builders of the Republic.

For decorations and expressions of patriotic feeling the gathering has seldom been exceeded in New-York.

Sherry's big ballroom was brilliant with flags, bunting, and banners. Around the walls hung the banners of the thirteen original States, mingled with United States flags. The Union Jack of England, hung with small United States flags from the centre of the ceiling, and the balcony at the end of the room, where stood the President's table, was also draped with flags. Here the shield of the United States had on one side the old French flag—a gold fleur de lis on a white ground—and the Dutch flag, and on the other a large English flag and the modern tri-color of France.

The most distinguished visitors were seated at a long table, and the other guests and Dames were grouped at small round tables. On the majority of the tables were yellow daffodils, representing the Colonial buff. Alternating were clusters of crimson Holland tulips.

The parchment menu card was tied with yellow ribbons, and was ornamented with the arms of the thirteen colonies and the seal of the Colonial Dames. The glacé Colonial was served in dainty little blue-ground, three-cornered buff hats, with a tri-colored rosette at one side. Throughout the breakfast and at the close the army band from Governors Island played martial airs.

The decorations were not confined to the breakfast room. The large parlors, in which the guests were received, were thrown into one and filled with beautiful old portraits and quaint Colonial furniture.

The Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars, was the Chaplain for the day. Frederic J. de Peyster made the address of welcome, and acted as toastmaster. He said:

The patriotic societies gathered here to-day are working with one purpose—to wrest 150 years of American history from contempt and oblivion. No one cared for Greece or Rome until it had made a history that filled the world. The only thing which separates the Society of Colonial Wars and the Colonial Dames to-day is a mere accident of birth. The daughters go to you, the sons do not.

All of us men together have not done so much work as this one chapter of Colonial Dames in New-York.

Charles Dudley Warner, in the absence of Alexander S. Webb, spoke to the toast, "The Colonial Dame, Past and Present." He said:

For myself, I don't hesitate to say that I am tired of looking sadly back into the past. You women of to-day, if you were tested, would be equal to the endurance of the trials of the first Colonial dames. They brought up sons and daughters, feared God, and kept the kitchen clean. They seemed to have a great opportunity, that of beginning; but there were never such opportunities as there are in New-York to-day.

Edward Floyd De Lancey spoke upon "De Mevrouwen en Juffers van Nieuw Nederland," and Henry E. Howland, President of the Society of Colonial Flower Descendants, upon "Our Squires and Yonkers."

Mrs. Howard Townsend, President of the National and State Society of Colonial Dames, made a few remarks, the guests standing as she spoke, and finally drinking her health.

Among those present were:

Mrs. Beekman, Mrs. L. G. Quinlan, Mrs. Ethan Allen, William Milne Grinnell, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, C. E. Norton, Mrs. Morris K. Ferris, Richard H. Greene Lee, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Col. Duncan S. Oliphant, Miss Hannah N. Lawrence, Miss Anna Potter, Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. Bacon Stevens, the Rev. Cotesworth Pinckney, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. M. W. Wootton, Miss Turnbull, Miss Sophie B. Rodney, Miss M. D. B. Miller, Miss Julia L. Delafield, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

Mrs. Howland Pell, Miss Julia Grant, Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, Miss Anna Wolcott Wilson, S. V. R. Townsend, Miss Madeline Satterlee, Mrs. Johnson Hudson, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, Mrs. John Bleecker Miller, Mrs. Augustus Butler, Miss Nicoll, Capt. Dahlgren, Mrs. Charles Sands, Mrs. Bayard Clarkson, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Dr. Dougall Bissell, Mrs. Stimpson, Miss Helen H. Shelton, and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt.

Members of the Societies of St. Nicholas, Sons of the Colonial Wars, Mayflower Descendants, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Daughters of the Cincinnati were present. With the latter were Col. A. J. Clinton and Morris P. Ferris of the Advisory Board.

Died on a Street Car.

Joshua J. Cornelius, sixty-one years old, of 93 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly from heart disease on a Flushing Avenue car yesterday morning while on his way to work in the Crescent watch case factory, at Wallabout Street and Lee Avenue.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Delicate Bed-Room Colors.
Our decorators are working out some delightfully cool and fresh color effects in country-house bedrooms.
Old Delft blue and white schemes are particularly simple and dainty. The walls are hung with one of our papers or inexpensive textiles in old blue and white of a Dutch design. The furniture in quaint, bandy-legged Dutch shapes in enamel, and decorated with odd Dutch scenes.
Come and see how many more bed-room suggestions we have to offer.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

CHINA AND JAPAN
Mattings.
A large cargo consigned to us has just arrived and is now open to inspection. Over
150 New Patterns
IN
Jointless, Cotton Warp, Damasks, Inlaids,
and a great variety of other desirable grades, plain and figured, at from
25c. to 65c. Per Yard.
W. & J. SLOANE
BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Wayfarers' Lodge and Wood Yard of the Charity Organization Society, 516 to 524 West Twenty-eighth Street, (Telephone 804 Eighteenth Street,) has given work to a large number of needy men this Winter, and has piled up many cords of hand-cut Virginia pine kindling wood of the best quality, which threatens seriously to impede the work unless disposed of quickly. A share of the patronage of the public is therefore earnestly requested. The prices are the same as those of the other wood dealers, and all purchases will be carefully stowed away in cellars without extra charge.

—Anthony Comstock yesterday secured the conviction of Samuel L. Weill, manager of the Blossom Club, a social organization. Weill was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions on the specific charge of circulating obscene pictures which advertised the Blossom Club's ball at Tammany Hall Feb. 21 last. Weill at first claimed when arrested that the pictures were works of art, but when arraigned he entered a plea of guilty and was fined $50.

—Ralph Donnarumma, known on the stage for eighteen years as Ralph Delmore, asked Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to give him back his name. He wanted to be known as Ralph Donnarumma because he owned considerable property in Brooklyn and did not want it to become unnecessarily involved. The order asked for was signed by the Justice.

—E. A. Johnson, the colored janitor of the Chapin Collegiate School, at 721 Madison Avenue, was found dead in bed in his room in the basement of the school building yesterday morning. Dr. Henry B. Chapin, Principal of the school, said Johnson had been suffering from heart disease.

—There will be a special half-hour Lenten service for business men and boys, consisting of the Litany, hymns, and addresses, in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at 12:05 o'clock to-day.

—An examination for trained nurses, male and female, in the Department of Correction will be held in the Civil Service Board rooms in the Criminal Court Building to-day.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received, in addition to the contributions acknowledged, for the relief of Mrs. Carrie Crofton, $2 from J. J., $2 from J. R., and $2 from E. McL.

—Another batch of candidates for Park policemen was examined physically in the Civil Service Board gymnasium yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Willis yesterday notified the railroad companies that they must remove the snow thrown from the tracks by the sweepers. The companies began to remove the snow yesterday. The elevated railroad companies sweep the snow from their stations into the street, and the city has to remove it.

—The fourteenth of Abram Ray Tyler's free organ recitals will be given in the New-York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow at 4 P. M. The Rubinstein Ladies' Quartet will assist in a programme from the works of Bach, Van Eyten, Jensen, Saint-Saens, Buck, and others.

—The case of Michael J. Simms, the Republican politician, charged with assaulting William Griffin during the row at the Republican County Committee meeting Tuesday night, was yesterday postponed until Tuesday.

—The will of Charlotte McPeek was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is valued at $6,000. She leaves $2,500 to charitable institutions and $3,500 to her old priest at Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland.

—Evan F. Smith, who was dismissed by Health Commissioner Emery in 1894, sued the City of Brooklyn, in the Supreme Court, to recover his unpaid salary. He demanded $445.22, and a jury awarded him $487.29.

—Patrick Reany, a laborer, sued the Standard Oil Company, in the Supreme Court, for $5,000 damages for injuries received while working in a tank. A jury yesterday awarded him $3,500.

—Mrs. Amelia Blair, forty-four years old, of 938 Atlantic Avenue fell out of the third-story window while adjusting a pulley line yesterday morning and was killed.

—Ex-Mayor Schieren will lecture before the All Souls' Club Monday evening on "What I Learned About Brooklyn in the Mayor's Chair."

Long Island.

—Port Jefferson Harbor, No. 38, of the American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels has been instituted. The officers of the new harbor are: Captain—Charles E. Tooker; First Pilot—J. W. Brown; Second Pilot—David Pulswood; Chaplain—W. H. Aldrich; Captain's Clerk—C. E. Hulse; Purser—J. W. Davis; Starboard Quartermaster—Charles Goebel; Port Quartermaster—S. H. Davis; Saloon Watchman—John L. Baldwin; Bow Watchman—Wallace H. Tooker. Most of the members of the harbor were formerly

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PLAN FOR A GREAT CANAL

A Company That Wants to Bring Lake Traffic Here Seeks a Charter.

STRONG APPEAL MADE TO CONGRESS

If the United States Will Not Give a Franchise the Canadian Government Will Profit.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.) introduced a bill to grant a Federal charter to a company, to be known as the Maritime Canal Company of North America. The company asks for no bonus, but seeks authority to construct a canal connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic Ocean with a channel 26 feet deep and 300 feet wide.

The proposed canal would connect Lake Erie with Lake Ontario, and would extend from the latter lake or the St. Lawrence River to Lake Champlain, and thence to tidewater in the Hudson River. The charter is lengthy, and provides for the regulation of traffic and tolls by the Interstate Commerce Commission, for seizure for the public use and welfare, for a rigid limitation of charges, and an annual report to the Government.

In discussing his bill, Mr. Hansbrough said he had been told that if our Congress will not grant the required charter, the company is prepared to and will go ahead in Canada. The incorporators are Luther Mendenhall, G. G. Hartley, and T. W. Hugo of Duluth; Rowland J. Wemyss and L. R. Hurd of West Superior; Capt. F. T. Vance of Milwaukee, W. B. Dean and P. H. Kelley of St. Paul, Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg, James Andrews of Pittsburg, Luther Allen of Cleveland, John Birkinbine of Philadelphia, Daniel H. Burnham, Oscar D. Wetherell, and Lucius G. Fisher of Chicago; John Bogart, C. N. Dutton, Henry B. Slaven, and George S. Stover of New-York City.

The same bill was introduced in the house by Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.)

The bill is wholly unlike the three dozen other canal and other waterway bills now pending in Congress. It asks for no Government appropriation, aid or guarantee, and wants no money for even a survey. It simply seeks a Federal charter, because the company proposes to engage in inter-State business and commerce.

The company asking for the charter has been at work for three years on the project, owns a valuable franchise for a ship canal from Lake Erie to the ocean via Montreal, has spent over $260,000 in surveys and preliminary work, and owns the patents for the great Dutton pneumatic locks, the first of which is now going in at Lockport, on the Erie Canal, to take the place, in one lift, of all the locks at that point.

The object of the company is to make an ample ship route from the great lakes to New-York City and prevent a further diversion of New-York's trade, which is now so annoying to that port. The charter mentions no foreign connections or routes, and it is said that the promoters have found that the route from Lake Ontario down the St. Lawrence nearly to the forty-fifth parallel and thence to Lake Champlain—all on American soil—is entirely feasible, and, using the pneumatic locks, can be constructed for about 60 per cent. of the estimate hitherto made for other plans of getting down to the level of the Hudson River.

The charter provides that for all its canals, locks, and works there shall never be issued more than $200,000,000 of bonds, preferred Stocks and debentures; that no more than 5 per cent. shall be paid thereon, but that tolls shall be steadily reduced so as to keep the dividends and payments within that sum; that work shall commence within three and be completed within ten years, and that when its terms have been complied with the instrument shall continue in force forever, unless the property shall be assumed by the Government for the free use of the public.

Senator Hansbrough said: "Although the persons seeking this charter have a broad and liberal charter for a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Atlantic through Canada, granted by the Dominion Government, with the privilege of using and enlarging the Welland Canal, which is very important, and though such a route is immensely cheaper than one on American soil to the seaboard, it is true that Secretary Flower drafted a charter for an exclusively American route and induced the company, as I am informed, to do nothing in Canada until it should be demonstrated whether a similar charter could be secured from the Congress of the United States. I think he is right in assuming that Congress ought to be glad to grant such a charter, for, while it costs nothing from the public treasury, it is in the direction of developing our own country and commerce, providing facilities to enable our producers to compete successfully, which now they cannot do, with foreign nations, and also opening some other field for the investment of our surplus wealth than the periodical issue of Government bonds. The corporation is backed by ample wealth, I am told. Indeed, I personally know many of the incorporators to be among the very best and richest men in their sections.

"I am told that if our Congress will not grant the required charter the company is prepared to, and will go ahead, in Canada. The Western producers complain bitterly of the tolls and other exactions at Buffalo, laid as thick as the traffic will bear by the elevator pool, and as commerce knows no imaginary boundary lines, a ship canal through Canada to the sea would seriously cripple the business of the port of New-York, and correspondingly strengthen Canadian exporters, importers, and handlers.

"There is a universal demand for an outlet for the enormous and growing commerce of the great lakes to the seaboard. We have an international commission to examine into the matter and numerous bills are pending in Congress asking for money for surveys, examinations, estimates, and reports. The condition of the public treasury makes it practically impossible to enter upon any new projects, however meritorious, in the interest of commerce; hence, I see another reason for granting this charter—the Nation may get at private hands what all of us have supposed could only come through the far more slow and expensive channel of Government funds and credit. And, as for business, the proposed channel would accommodate more and have more than three times as much as the Suez Canal and the estimated Nicaragua Canal tonnage combined."

PLEASED WITH BARGE SYSTEM.

Commissioner Faure May Ask for More Floats for Lodgers—Only One Tramp Wednesday Night.

John P. Faure, the Commissioner of Charities, who is chiefly responsible for the barge system of giving homeless persons a night's lodging, was greatly pleased yesterday at the success of Wednesday night's venture, when 100 homeless men were lodged on the barge for the first time.

Of the 100 persons who slept on the barge Wednesday night, forty-eight responded to the call to do a spell of work, and were put to clearing the snow off First Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street. Previous to this the sleepers received their clothes, and each packed the bedclothes which he had used into bales, to be taken to Blackwell's Island to the laundry.

Commissioner Faure went to visit the homeless men at work yesterday morning, and while watching them clearing off the snow said to a reporter:

"We had only one tramp in the entire hundred who slept here last night. There were 369 applicants, of whom we could only take care of 100. To-night the barge will hold its full complement of 187.

"If this first barge is a success, I shall apply for an appropriation of $40,000 to provide four additional barges. These will be situated in convenient places on the rivers on the east and west sides of town."

HALIFAX SUMMER CARNIVAL.

Preparing for a Grand Festival at the End of July Next.

Halifax is to have a grand carnival this Summer, just at the time that many city dwellers are thinking of vacations and escape from the heat of less favored places. The Nova Scotians, therefore, expect many visitors on July 28, 29, 30, and 31, the dates of the festival, and offer them not only a long programme of pleasures, but cooling ocean breezes and a good look at sights which are more common in European cities than on this continent.

The athletic sports will include boat races between crews from the British warships which make Halifax their headquarters, single scull and four-oared races by the best oarsmen in the world, bicycle contests, horse races, and many other competitions. The harbor will be illuminated. Open air concerts will be given by military bands. The visitors can see the great British battleships, the forts, and citadel, with their crowds of red-coated soldiers, and sailors from the fleet.

R. T. MacIlreith, who is Secretary of the Executive Committee, with his address as Post Office Box 303, Halifax, N. S., is now engaged in giving information to pleasure seekers and arranging the preliminaries of the carnival.

THE LYCEUM STOCK COMPANY.

Daniel Frohman Says that It Is Not to be Disbanded.

Manager Daniel Frohman denies the stories that the Lyceum stock company is to become a thing of the past after the present season. He says that the company is not to be disbanded, and that it will be at the Lyceum Theatre next season, as it has been in the past.

"Of course," said Mr. Frohman, "there will be some changes in the membership of the company, but changes in stock companies occur every year, so that the Lyceum will be no exception to the general rule. The report that the company was to be disbanded probably grew out of the fact that there is to be no Summer tour of the organization this year.

"Instead of this, I am going to give the company its first long vacation, and send to California a 'Prisoner of Zenda' company, headed by James H. Hackett and Isabel Irving. In November next the stock season will begin at the Lyceum as usual, and it will be followed in the Summer of next year by the usual tour."

ENCOURAGING STATISTICS OF EXPORT.

Shipments of Breadstuffs Much Heavier This Year Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total value of the exports of breadstuffs, mineral oils, and provisions from the United States during the month of February, 1896, and during the eight months ended Feb. 29, 1896, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

FEBRUARY.	1895.	1896.
Breadstuffs	$6,844,873	$13,017,408
Mineral oils	3,162,356	3,975,059
Provisions	13,505,163	12,190,732
EIGHT MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY.		
Breadstuffs	71,279,283	92,583,912
Mineral oils	28,577,542	41,204,506
Provisions	110,569,040	107,204,910

The exports of cotton were as follows: February, 1895, $13,258,817; 1896, $22,387,995. Six months ended Feb. 28, 1895, $151,607,354; six months ending Feb. 29, 1896, $141,112,002.

Child Burned to Death.

Anna Gerrinna, one year old, was burned to death at a fire in the row of frame flat buildings extending from 1,231 to 1,239 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The fire occurred in the third floor of 1,231, occupied by Charles Gerrinna. The firemen were notified that Mrs. Gerrinna had gone shopping and the baby was in the house. The firemen climbed a ladder to the apartments and found the child lying in a cradle. It was badly burned about the head and body. The fire caused a damage of $7,500 to the buildings and furniture.

15,000 Pounds of Fish Sunk.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 12.—The two-masted schooner Fairy Queen of Portland, Capt. George Cushing, foundered on the rocks and sank in five fathoms of water last night while trying to make a harbor at Biddeford Pool. The crew of eleven men escaped in boats and landed here. The vessel had 15,000 pounds of fish aboard, and the loss will be over $7,000. She was owned by Cushing & McKenney.

Schooner Crushed, Crew Escaped.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 12.—The British sealing steamer Wolf, Capt. Kean, owned by the Newfoundland Steam Sealing and Whaling Company of this city, was crushed by ice off Fogo Island to-day, and sank. The ice literally formed a raft over the vessel, and the crew of 275 men aboard barely escaped with their lives.

RUSH FOR CUBAN STAMPS

They Were Issued Yesterday and Many Were Sold.

COLLECTORS BOUGHT THEM FREELY

May Be Valuable as Relics if Spain Triumphs—Description of the Various Styles.

The corridor on the eleventh floor of the Manhattan Life Building was filled with a surging crowd of professional and amateur stamp collectors yesterday afternoon. They were in search of the Cuban headquarters, and in their mad rush to get an advantage they jostled everybody within reach.

The cause of the unusual excitement was the first issue of Cuban stamps, designed by the revolutionists in this city, and intended for use in Cuba. The fact that the stamps were to make their appearance yesterday had been kept quiet, it was supposed, but it became known, and among the first to hear of it were the collectors.

"You see," one of the professionals said, "it's a toss-up whether the Spaniards or Cubans are whipped. If the Cubans are defeated, these stamps will not be issued, and

The New Cuban Stamp.
Issued by the Junta in This City Yesterday.

they will be valuable. Ten years from now I may be able to buy a farm with the proceeds of my lot."

The stamp shown in the accompanying cut is twice the actual size, the original being a trifle longer than our two-cent stamp. They were printed by the New-York Bank Note Company, in denominations of two, five, ten, and twenty-five cents. All are of the same design, but differ in color.

The design is a shield with a rising sun occupying the upper half, a palm tree in the lower right corner, and bars intended to represent the blue and white bars in the Cuban flag in the lower left corner. The key, with the landscape depicted in the stamp, make up, with the other features, the escutcheon of the Cuban Revolutionist Party. Two-cent stamps are brown, five-cent blue, ten-cent orange, and twenty-five-cent green. The Cuban cent is equal in value to our cent.

In case the Spanish power is overthrown in the island, the stamps will be adopted as the national stamp. They are now of no practical service, according to certain parts of Cuba where the Revolutionists are in power, and where they maintain a mail service of their own.

It is not known how many will be issued. If the sales continue at the same rate as yesterday, the Cuban Junta will find it an easy way to raise money. Cuban residents of the city, particularly women, made large purchases yesterday, and the clerk in charge announced that he had sold more than a hundred dollars' worth.

INDICTMENTS OF CUBANS EXPENSIVE

Mr. Pierra Says They Cost Twice as Much as the Expeditions.

The indictment of Gen. Garcia and the other alleged Cuban filibusters is not regarded as a serious set-back to the Cuban cause. Fidel G. Pierra, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta, said it was not wholly unexpected, since former filibusters had been treated similarly.

"Gen. Carillo, indicted at Wilmington, Del., and the other men indicted at Philadelphia, Wilmington, N. C.; Key West, and Tampa, were acquitted on trial," Mr. Pierra said. The result will be the same in this case. The neutrality laws define a military expedition as a body of men enrolled and uniformed, with their chief, and carrying arms. These men were not enrolled, they were not uniformed, had no chief, and were not carrying arms.

"The demoralizing feature of this indictment business is that it has cost us twice as much as all the expeditions we have fitted out."

Appointments by Commissioner Willis

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed A. Harrington temporary clerk in the Engineering Bureau, at a salary of $900 a year, and John P. Hay, clerk in the Bureau of Local Improvements at $900 a year, and Michael Sweeny as a cleaner in the City Hall at $1.50 a day. The Civil Service Commission has approved of the bills of its Assistant Secretary. E. E. Johnson, for $70; Henry L. Martin, $53, and George Hesh, $10.25, for extra work.

To Do Loie Fuller's Fire Dance.

An effort is to be made in Brooklyn next Monday night to present the fire dance which Loie Fuller has been doing, and from which she has gained so much fame, in an improved form. It is intended to have the dance, or one practically the same, performed by several young women instead of one, and all the light effects will be reproduced. The company which is to do this is Rudolph Aronson's "Gentleman Joe" organization, which is now rehearsing the dance daily.

JAMES BEN ALI HAGGIN NOT ILL.

A San Francisco Paper Said He Was Suffering from Appendicitis in This City—Story False, He Says.

A San Francisco newspaper, under date of March 6, contained a story that James Ben Ali Haggin was dangerously ill in this city with appendicitis, and that his life was practically despaired of.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at Mr. Haggin's home, 587 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. He found Mr. Haggin talking to his friends.

"Do I look like a man who is dying?" he asked, with some indignation, when he had read the story in the San Francisco paper. "The reporters there have had me cut up for appendicitis long ago, while there is no suspicion of that disease in my system. These statements are made out of whole cloth. They are absurd, and I don't know how they originate.

"I have a little gout and a little rheumatism," added Mr. Haggin, "but this talk of appendicitis is all nonsense."

Lloyd Tevis arrived in this city a day or two ago from San Francisco. He and Mr. Haggin have been partners forty-six years. They married daughters of the late Judge Saunders. Mr. Haggin is a Kentuckian by birth, but of Turkish ancestry. He is widely known as the owner of the finest stables in the country. Among his fine horses is Salvator, kept now on a ranch near Sacramento, Cal.

DR. ALLEN FITCH EXPLAINS

WHY THERE IS OBJECTION TO GIVING CLOTHES TO INSANE.

The Rule Made to Apply in Cases of Persons Transferred by Supervisors of the Poor.

Dr. Allen Fitch, one of the city examiners of the insane, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday why so much objection had been made by the city authorities to the issue of a brand-new suit of clothes to each insane patient transferred from Bellevue Hospital to the new State Hospital on Ward's Island.

"Dr. A. E. Macdonald, the Superintendent of the Insane, has a technical right to insist upon a new suit of clothes for each patient," said Dr. Fitch, "owing to the existence of a rule to that effect passed two or three years ago, when the insane were transferred from the care of the Supervisors of the Poor in the interior counties to that of the State. It is obvious that this rule was made by the State Board of Lunacy to prevent these Supervisors from working off their oldest suits of clothes on patients who were passing out of their hands.

"It is well known that Dr. A. E. Macdonald has had some personal feeling against the Medical Board of Bellevue ever since that body requested the Board of Charities and Correction to take the insane pavilion at Bellevue out of his hands. This occurred last Spring, and the request was granted, the care of the insane while in Bellevue reverting to the hospital authorities proper, under the guidance of myself and Dr. Valentine Wildman, the two City Examiners in Lunacy.

"As soon as the insane on Ward's Island became wards of the State, instead of the city, as they had been until the last day of last February, Dr. Macdonald, accompanied by a staff of nine persons, came in his tugboat from the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane and appeared at the wharf at Bellevue. He then notified us that he would not receive any insane persons unless provided by the city with a new suit of clothing.

"The settlement of the matter was intrusted to me, and I sought the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Scott got affidavits from those responsible for the reception of the Brooklyn insane into the State's care that the requirement of new clothes was never insisted upon. He also got affidavits from Prof. W. H. Thompson, Prof. George L. Peabody, Prof. Austin Flint, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. Wildman, and myself that such new clothes were wholly unnecessary, all that was needed being that each patient should be warmly, cleanly, and decently clad.

"Even more to the point was an affidavit from George W. Wanmaker, the Purchasing Agent for the Board of Charities. Mr. Wanmaker said that new suits for patients would cost on the average $28 apiece in Winter and $18 apiece in Summer. This would give an all-the-year average of $23 for each patient.

"In the country, where there are perhaps only half a dozen commitments in the year, this would not make much matter. But last Year Dr. Wildman and myself made out 1,656 commitments in this county. The cost would be about $40,000 per annum.

"The Corporation Counsel, taking these facts into consideration, gave it as his opinion that any officer of the city who gave a suit of clothes to any person where it was not absolutely needed and was not absolutely required by law would be guilty of a misdemeanor. We then applied to Justice MacLean for a mandamus to compel Dr. A. E. Macdonald to receive John P. O'Donohue, a patient now in the insane pavilion in Bellevue, and the case is to be decided to-morrow.

"Meanwhile, the condition of the insane who are temporarily confined in Bellevue Hospital is deplorable. We have thirty-six men and twenty-six women confined in a space originally made for seventeen persons altogether. We have turned over the insane pavilion proper to the women, and have taken the alcoholic ward for the men, putting the alcoholic patients in the basement, where the nurses formerly slept. There is no proper appropriation for feeding these patients, and we have to depend upon food from Bellevue Hospital proper.

"Then the certificates of lunacy are good for only ten days from the time of signing by a Supreme Court Justice, unless the insane persons are meanwhile transferred to a regularly authorized institution, so that we have constant trouble renewing the certificates of those insane persons now in our care whose ten days' limit has expired.

"I have appealed personally to Carlos F. MacDonald, Gen. Francis, Deputy Attorney General, and others who might have influence enough to terminate this unfortunate situation, but one and all reply that the institutions must fight it out at law."

TALK ON HEINE FOUNTAIN

Brought Out at the Hearing on the French Bill.

DECISION OF THE MAYOR UNANNOUNCED

May Approve of the Bill, or He May First Sign the Aldermen's Fountain Resolution.

The adjourned hearing on the French bill, which provides that no fountain, monument, or memorial shall be accepted by the city without the consent of the Mayor, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Park Department, President of the Sculpture Society, and President of the Municipal Art Society, was held before Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon.

This is the bill that is aimed to prevent the Aldermen from accepting the Heine fountain. They have already decided to accept it, but the resolution has not yet been passed on by the Mayor.

The advocates of the Heine monument were out in full force, and they had more to say in favor of the monument than against the bill. George Van Skal, representing the Heine Committee, claimed the bill was special legislation of the worst kind, passed only to keep the Loreley fountain out of the city. It was hurried through the Legislature to protect the National Sculpture Society and the Fine Arts Federation, Mr. Van Skal said, for the reason that if the fountain was put up, the people would see that the art critics had made a mistake in condemning such a work of art. He argued also that the art societies might split, and the power conferred on the President might be used as a weapon by a few men to keep out every work of art made by rival sculptors, no matter how good it might be.

Mr. Von Skal asked the Mayor to sign the Aldermanic resolution accepting the fountain first, and then to consider the French bill afterward.

Alderman Goodman, who is an advocate of the fountain, said the bill and the resolution were so interwoven that they would have to be considered together.

"The opponents of the Heine fountain," said Mr. Goodman, "charge that the Board of Aldermen have disregarded the chief feature of the subject, the artistic merit of the fountain. That is not the fact. The Aldermen gave their verdict on the testimony only, and because of this testimony the fountain is worthy of this city or any other."

Mr. Goodman opposed the French bill because it required a unanimous vote of the five men mentioned in the bill to accept a piece of statuary or a monument, instead of a majority vote. He thought the bill should be so amended as to give the Mayor power to appoint an Advisory Committee of Artists wherever occasion required to decide finally on each and every monument. He regarded the bill in its present form as nothing but an insult to the Board of Aldermen.

H. H. Ritterbusch, ex-President of the Heinebund, also spoke against the bill. E. W. Bloomingdale said that he feared the bill went further than it was intended. As he understood, it gave power to the Commissioner not only to pass finally on a monument, but on its location as well. He objected to this, because it might interfere with the placing of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in the plaza at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. He thought the city should have the power of locating its own monuments. As to the other feature of the bill, Mr. Bloomingdale thought the commission should be made up wholly of artists.

Elihu Root, who advocates the approval of the bill, said:

"The only connection between this bill and the Heine Fountain is that the Heine people claim exemption from it. The bill does not interfere with the rights of the Aldermen, but it will interfere with the acceptance of any more such statues as that perpetrated libel on "Sunset" Cox. Some German people say that they want this fountain. Others say they do not. No such thing should be set up in a public place against a substantial opposition. There should be a unanimous approval before anything is accepted. We are gradually filling up our public places with public disgraces. This bill will stop all that."

Alderman Olcott also spoke for the bill. He disagreed with the majority of the Aldermen about the fountain. He said that much learning and study "made my brother Goodman mad."

Daniel C. French, the sculptor, also spoke for the bill. George B. Post, President of the Architectural League, who is in favor of the bill, was present during part of the hearing, but did not make any remarks.

Mayor Strong did not announce at the conclusion of the hearing whether he would or would not approve the bill, but it is thought by some that it will reach Albany within a day or two with the Mayor's approval affixed. There is another opinion that the Mayor will sign the resolution of the Aldermen and then approve the bill. This would let the Heine Monument in, but keep out all monuments in future that would not meet with the approval of the commission.

Mr. Byrnes Leaves the Milhollandites.

Patrick J. Byrnes of 105 East Thirty-first Street, who has been one of the Milholland Republican leaders, has deserted John E. Milholland's banner and joined the Platt forces in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Mr. Byrnes's friends say Mr. Milholland's adherents cast reflections on the social standing of Mr. Byrnes, who, at a recent meeting of the State Club, resented such criticism by upholding some of Mr. Milholland's plans. Mr. Byrnes is President of the Limerick Society, a member of the Clan Na Gael, and Vice President of the amnesty movement.

Rental of a Newport Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 12.—The rental was reported to-day of S. Whitney Warren's cottage, Clay Street and Parker Avenue, to Dr. Beverly Robinson of New-York for next season. Mrs. C. F. Chickering and F. P. Garretson of New-York arrived at their cottages to-day. Miss Barger of New-York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wallach.

ST. REGIS INDIANS SATISFIED.

They Gracefully Withdraw the Claim That the State of New-York Was Owing Them Money.

ALBANY, March 12.—There is a tradition among the St. Regis Indians that the State of New-York owes them $4,000 as the balance on the purchase price of Bernhardt's and Baxter's Islands, in the St. Lawrence River. On Monday last the tribe held a meeting and commissioned two of its number, James Bruce, representing the American branch, and Joseph Thompson, representing the Canadian branch, to come to Albany and ascertain the true status of the case. The Indians kept no records of the purchase by the State, and as they do not read or write, the story has been handed down by word of mouth.

The emissaries of the tribe reached Albany on Wednesday, and soon after discovered Col. Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary. He showed them as much attention as if they were potentates from some strong foreign power. He found that by Chapter 121, Laws of 1856, $5,960 was appropriated for the purchase of the islands named, and the records of the Controller's office showed that $5,960 was paid for the islands. The receipts showing that Sutherland Colquhon, and William A. Dart, as trustees for the Indians, had distributed the funds as provided in the law, with the autographs or signs of the Indians then in power, were on file, and copies of them were made by Controller Roberts, and handed to the commissioners to-day. Mr. Bruce said that the Indians had an impression that the purchase price was $8,600, and that but $4,000 had been paid. He believed that there had been some other purchases about the time, and no doubt the matters had become confounded in the minds of the leading men of his tribe. He left convinced that everything had been honestly transacted.

Mr. Bruce is an Indian of more than ordinary ability. He is forty-four years old and wears a silver medal given him by the British Government, as one of the survivors of the Gen. Wolseley Soudan expedition, in 1882. He commanded one of the pilot boats which went ahead and picked out the course through the Nile for the general party. He also carries with him a medal given his father by the Federal Government during the Administration of President Jackson.

TO ENFORCE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Arguments Regarding Discharged Brooklyn City Works Employes.

Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday heard argument on the motion for an order to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works to reinstate employes who were dismissed Feb. 20.

Edward M. Grout claimed the men had been illegally removed, as Mr. Willis had failed to file with the Civil Service Commission his reasons for making the removals. Justice Van Wyck reserved decision.

The Civil Service Reform Association will begin suit to test the validity of Schedule A, with reference to all subordinate appointments made since Jan. 1, 1895. The plaintiffs will be S. B. Chittenden, W. G. Low, James McKeen, George Forest Peabody, John B. Kelley, and S. Perry Sturges. The suit will be brought against the Mayor, Controller, City Auditor, County Treasurer, and City Clerk.

HOEY TO BE THE TRAMP AGAIN.

He Will Go to Carlsbad and Be Ready for Work Next Fall.

William F. Hoey, "Old Hoss," has been engaged by Max Bleiman, proprietor of "The Heart of Maryland," to create the tramp part in the English version of "My New-York," the funny and successful play now being played at the Germania Theatre.

Mr. Bleiman bought the piece recently, and is having it done into English. It will be produced next Fall, and, strangely enough, Hoey will then make his appearance in a theatre—the Herald Square—of which his old partner, Charles E. Evans, is the lessee.

Hoey is not in good health. He will sail for Hamburg in two weeks, and will then go to Carlsbad, where he will remain under treatment for several months.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Bret Harte, J. M. Barrie, Amelia E. Barr, Julian Hawthorne, Mary E. Wilkins, A. Conan Doyle, Stanley J. Weyman, Frank R. Stockton, Bentrice Harraden, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, and Many Others.

A SECRET OF THE HEART,

A DETECTIVE STORY BY HOWARD FIELDING,

Will begin Friday. It will be finished Thursday, March 19.

MARCH 20 AND 21. "OUR LEARNED FELLOW - TOWNSMAN." BY GEORGE GISSING.

NO PARADE OR REUNION

Stop Put to the Plan to Bring Together Gray and Blue.

COMMANDER WALKER'S OPPOSITION

In Sharp Contrast, Confederate Sentiment as Voiced by Col. Huston at Dayton, Fla.

The committee of citizens headed by Charles A. Dana associated to make arrangements for a reunion of Union and Confederate war veterans, which was to have been held in this city on July 4, and a parade of the boys in gray and in blue, which was intended to be a feature of the celebration to emphasize the disappearance of sectional feelings between the North and South, has finally determined to allow the project to die a natural death. The opposition of Ivan N. Walker, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, put a quietus on the movement so far as the Grand Army of the Republic as a body was concerned.

The committee then considered the advisability of asking the war veterans of the North, irrespective of their affiliations with the Grand Army, to take part in the parade, and some correspondence ensued, but the result was not satisfactory, for, although many favorable replies were received from individuals expressing approval of the project and their intention to take part in the parade as individuals, there were so few responses from organizations of veterans that it was apparent that the demonstration would not be of a sufficiently representative character, so the matter has been dropped.

Col. John J. Garnett, an ex-Confederate soldier, who was Secretary of the committee, when spoken to yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the abandonment of the project, said:

"I regret very much that the committee has been compelled to drop the matter. It was intended to be a fraternal and patriotic demonstration which would have been of lasting benefit to this city and the country at large. But in the face of the violent opposition expressed by the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army and his prohibition to the posts to take part in the parade, it could not be carried to a successful issue. The Confederate veterans felt themselves insulted by the attitude and words of the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and, under the circumstances, they would not come North to take part as a body in a parade such as was projected. It is a most unfortunate outcome of a well-meant and entirely laudable project. The date of the annual reunion of the Confederate veterans, which was originally fixed for May 22, 23, and 24, was changed to June 30, July 1 and 2, so as to give the veterans an opportunity to come North from Richmond to take part in the parade of the blue and gray, which was scheduled for July 4, but now many of the Confederate veteran camps throughout the South have passed resolutions asking Gen. Gordon, the commander of the organization, to again change the date so that the reunion may be held at the original dates in May. So the committee determined that the best thing to be done was to let the whole matter drop."

In sharp contrast to the action of Commander in Chief Walker is the conduct of the Grand Army veterans at Dayton, Fla. H. C. Merritt, a resident of Favorita, Fla., writes to THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "I send you the report of the speech delivered by the rebel Col. Huston at a recent Grand Army banquet at Dayton, Fla. I trust you will make such use of the incident as space will permit, since every such incident, especially if it occurs in the South, where the war of the blue and the gray was fought, has its influence in allaying that sectionalism which Walker and his kind, for political purposes, are doing their utmost to foster and perpetuate."

At the banquet referred to Col. Huston responded to the toast, "The Boys in Gray." After alluding in eloquent terms to the trials and suffering of the Confederate soldiers, and the magnanimity with which they were treated by the conquering soldiers of the North after the surrender at Appomattox Court House, he continued:

"I knew also the 'boy in blue,' and of him my last recollection was the grandest. When, with outstretched hands, he came hurrying toward the gray camp that April morning, what was he carrying? Some new and deadlier weapon? No, Sir; it was bread. For he had learned that the men who had been facing him for four bloody years were famished for lack of food. And no carved granite nor sculptured marble could rear a loftier monument to his fame than is found in the simple story of how, when he heard that his foeman was hungry, he hastened to share his rations.

"Greater deeds he may have done, but I hardly think it; for this was the nearest practical approach to the sublime teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, and certain am I that that morning's work did more, so far as our boys were concerned, to bring together a broken family than all that legislation could devise. For that one act of Grant's men stood forth in point of exceeding light in the gloom and despondency of that terrible time, exemplifying to us the greatest thing in the heavens above or the earth beneath—charity! And so, like the tear which the recording angel dropped upon Uncle Toby's oath, it blotted out all the rest.

"May I, in conclusion, offer the same sentiment which found expression that night when for the first time in Florida the veterans on both sides met around the Joe Hooker camp fire. It is this:

"'All honor to this union of the blue and the gray! May it grow as the years grow, till as the result of this movement of the old soldiers it shall come to pass in the fullness of time that right across the Stars and Stripes, in letters of living light which he who runs may read, shall be emblazoned that mystic word Fraternity as it is understood by the blue and the gray, the symbol at once of our honor, my gallant comrades of both sides, the emblem to the ages of our common country's glory.'"

THE SICKLE OF FIRE

BY CHARLES KELSEY GAINES.

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SYNOPSIS.

Prof. McKazy, a distinguished scientist, has discovered a new chemical agent, hydropyrogen, which has extraordinary and terrible efficacy in decomposing and inflaming water. Its action is like that of a destructive ferment, and the fire is unquenchable until the last drop of liquid is consumed. The professor, with a friend, the narrator, has experimented upon a mountain lake, supposed to have no outlet, in a desolate region near the Pacific coast. The waters of the lake were consumed with a heat so terrible that the experimenters were driven to take refuge in a cavern extending under the cliffs some distance below. From this a torrent issued; it was, in fact, the outlet of the lake. The fiery ferment has at last worked through, and is speeding down with the swift current toward the sea. The professor, who has been horribly burned in the cavern, now calls upon his friend to cut off the stream—"or the world is lost."

PART II.

The situation was so tremendous that for an instant I could not grasp it. I stood motionless, as if I had not heard.

He sprang up and pushed me. In the anguish of his soul the torment of his body was forgotten.

"The sea!" he wailed. "O God! O God! Cut it off from the sea!"

He was an atheist, but he called upon God. Many times in that awful hour he called upon God. It was not profanity; it was the elemental cry of the human soul in its despair. It is the cry that will be heard on the Day of Judgment. It is the cry of the damned.

The Day of Judgment! It was upon us. The last trump had sounded; the earth was to be consumed, and its oceans would be as oil in that mighty conflagration.

I leaped down the ravine. Already the upper waters of the stream were burned away, and its bed was dry and hot. Yet such speed did I make in that mad, desperate race that I almost overtook the fleeing torrent which flowed and flamed before me. Then suddenly my strength gave way, my limbs sank under me, and I fell like a stricken animal. For some moments I lay shrouded in deadly faintness, incapable of thought.

Then, with a wrench of effort, I sat up, giddy and weak. I found myself on the brink of a vast precipice—three steps more would have ended all—where the torrent had dropped its foaming waters through a sheer descent of more than a hundred feet.

But the torrent was gone. Only a little fire still dripped from the verge, and splashed in liquid flashes upon the rocks below. And the pale light and scaring heat no longer streamed down from the mountain, though the red crater, that an hour before had held the glimmering lake cast up a lurid, volcanic glow against the sky.

Before me lay a broad, dusky landscape, sloping toward the sea, buried in mist and shadow. But through it ran a flicker of light, as the envenomed steam sped on

He Trumpeted a Cry: "The Salt!"

its deadly mission toward the deep, breaking at intervals into cascades of incandescent brightness, and sending far down its current the ruddy, sparkling spume that marked the first decomposition of the waters. Nearer and nearer to the sea the fiery line was creeping, stretching itself along like a glowing earthworm.

And I, too, cried upon God in my extremity, for man was impotent and science vain. Science! Was it not the very lifeblood of that red devil yonder, crawling on with unquenchable torch to make a molten ruin of the world? And I, that believed not in God, I also prayed to God, and wept and prayed again.

In the midst of my crying I felt a touch, and clasped in my arms the limp body of my almost dying friend. Dying he surely was, yet, even then his iron will, hardened by scientific training and ordeals such as ordinary men never dream of, so triumphed that, despite the intolerable suffering that dazed and blinded him, he had dragged himself down the rough gorge to see the end.

And the end was near. Already that distant tongue of vibrant flame was flicking at the margin of the sea. It was more than human nerves could bear. We shrieked out like men in nightmare terror. We shrieked and shrieked again, and could not cease, for the end of the world was NOW.

The envenomed spume darted out against the surf. Then a long, white-crested wave rolled in, and buried it from view. A tall column of steam shot up so ruddy that at first it seemed a jet of fire, and a sound began to fill the air, as when white-hot steel is quenched in the ice bath.

The professor sprang to his feet. He stood lifted upon his toes, every muscle tense; his breath came and went in shrill sighs. Disfigured, naked, in that weird light, he was like a devil-hunted soul fleeing from its place of torment; on his face a wild agony of hope, as if one might indeed escape from hell. He strove to speak, but the words gurgled like an obstructed brook. Then, with supreme endeavor, he trumpeted a cry: "The salt!" if I heard aright, for indeed it was hardly articulate, and he fell like a figure of stone.

Meanwhile, as the wave receded on the beach a change was visible. The red had vanished; a wash of luminous green flowed down the sand; the surf was shot with sparkles and flashes of still more vivid hue. Then the red waters of the stream again prevailed, and pressed far out in the brine. Gushes of colored light bubbled up from the depths, and all over the tossing surface fluttered flames of blue and green. It seemed as if the briny waters and the fresh were struggling for the mastery. Was it possible that the salt of the sea had power? I dared not think it.

The waters were now boiling with volcanic violence; the air above was thick with rolling clouds of rainbow-tinted vapor; the many-hued gleams and flashes playing under the waves lit up the bottom of the ocean far and near. So intense was the illumination that I could see the scaly glitter of the frightened fishes as they sped away on every side, and the black, slimy shapes of nameless monsters struggling in the scalding liquid.

O God of mercy! what would be the end? The strain was madness; the suspense was

I Prayed to God and Wept and Prayed Again.

more than death. Was there indeed a God of power to save—or only this hideous demon of science, which man had evoked but might not quell?

I lifted my eyes to the black, unanswering heavens and cried to the void above:

"O God—if Thou art God—oh, cast me down for my sin, with this

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity in a Few Specialties at Advancing Prices.

AN INCREASE IN ST. PAUL'S DIVIDEND

Agreement Between the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies —Trading in Tobacco Normal.

THURSDAY—P. M.

There was a decided falling off in the volume of trading in American Tobacco, the sales to-day being only 60,956 shares, against 219,942 yesterday. The stock closed yesterday at 78⅝, but within five minutes of the opening to-day was selling at 80½. From that point it fell back to 78¼, rallied to 80, and closed at 79⅞, a net gain of 1¼ points. There were no developments concerning the property, and although business was not so large, brokers representing insiders were confident buyers.

The St. Paul Directors declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock late in the afternoon, thereby re-establishing it on a basis of 4 per cent. per annum. This action has been confidently looked forward to for several months, the only question in the minds of many being whether a 5 per cent. basis might not be established. The recent advance in the stock is supposed to have discounted the increase in the dividend; at any rate, the highest price to-day for the stock was made just before the announcement of the dividend. The last sale was at 77⅞, a net gain of ⅞. The other Grangers were also strong, Burlington at an advance of a point. The general list scored practical gains.

The long looked for agreement between the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies was announced after 3 o'clock. It is understood that all litigation between the companies is to cease, that patents are to be pooled, that there is to be a division of territory, and that prices are to be advanced and maintained. It was known during the day that the Directors were in session, and in expectation of a harmonious result the stock advanced to 38½. About 2 o'clock a recess was taken for luncheon, and the story then spread that the effort to reach an agreement had fallen through. The stock then broke to 36¼, but later rallied to 37⅝. After the close, when the agreement was announced, 38½ was bid on the curb. There was particularly good buying of Distillers, and it closed a point up, at 17⅞. The earnings of the company are said to be highly satisfactory.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $84,144,085; balances, $4,792,423; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $265,829.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼@ 69¾. There were sales of 50,000 ounces at 69⅛@ 69¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 55@55¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,022,525
Exports for same period	13,056,541
Net imports	$3,965,984
Net exports to date, 1895	20,347,527
Net exports to date, 1894	2,536,244
Net exports to date, 1893	28,765,258

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weaker. Nominal rates were half a cent lower, at $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86 @4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Railway bonds were firm but very dull. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1
Lehigh & W. B. con., asstd	1
National Starch 1st	1
New-York Central 1st, c	1
Ohio & Miss. 1st, Spg. Div	4
People's Gas of Chicago 2d	1

DECLINED.

W. N. Y. & Penn. gen	1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907 coupon, advanced ¼. The sales were $3,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¾, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	111	111½
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116¾	117
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170½
Central National	118
Chatham	290
Commerce	200
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
German-American	115
Hanover	300
Importers & Traders'	536
Irving	137½
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	680
Manhattan	206
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	188
Merchants	134
Metropolis	415
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	100
New-York County	580
Ninth National	115
Pacific	150
Park	272
Phenix	107½
Republic	149
Seaboard National	167
Second National	423
Shoe & Leather	95
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

Given a Historical Snuffbox.

Aubrey Boucicault was presented last evening at the American Theatre with a handsome snuffbox, which is said to have been made of the wood of Shakespeare's mulberry tree. It originally belonged to David Garrick, who had incrusted in the lid a small silver plate bearing the inscription: "We shall not look upon his like again." The donor, who prefers to remain unknown, states, that the snuffbox was the property of Dion Boucicault, and was one of the few objects saved from a disastrous fire which destroyed nearly all of the author-actor's library, furniture, bric-a-brac, and manuscripts. Boucicault lost in that fire, among other things, the original statue of Con and Tatters, presented to him by the Irish-American citizens of New-York; a superb claret jug and cup, presented by the "Led Astray" company, and an inkstand given him by the Sisters of St. Vincent's Hospital, in gratitude for the efforts he made toward a benefit for that institution.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	16¼	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅛	16¾	16¾	1,850
American Cotton Oil pf	62¼	63	62	63	+ 1	62½	63	800
*American Sugar Refineries	115⅞	117	115¾	116⅞	+ ⅞	116⅜	117	9,745
American Sugar Ref. pf	101¼	101½	101¼	101½		101½	102	242
American Tobacco	79	80½	78¼	79⅞	+1¼	79¾	79⅞	60,956
American Tobacco pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞		100	102	80
Atch., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	16	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛	16	16¼	2,433
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅜	25¼	26¼	350
Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16⅜	16	16¼	+ ¼	16⅛	16⅜	2,650
*Bay State Gas	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ¾	..	..	200
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	15	15	15	15	+ ½	13	16	100
Canada Southern	50	50¼	50	50		49¾	50	405
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛	16⅝	16¾	60
Chicago Gas, t. r	66⅞	67⅜	66⅞	67	+ ½	66⅞	66⅞	3,630
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77	78¼	77	78	+1	78	78½	11,050
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	104	103¾	104	+ ¼	103⅜	104¼	440
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼		145½	147	130
C., M. & St. Paul	77¼	78	77⅛	77⅞	+ ⅞	77⅞	77¾	13,970
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	+ ⅜	129⅜	129⅝	164
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	72	72¾	72	72⅜	+ ½	72	72¼	4,245
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¼	36	36¾	500
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+1¼	89	90	6
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel. pf.	52¼	52½	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛	51⅜	52½	310
Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛	23½	30	500
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	98	98	98	98		96½	100	50
Consolidated Gas Company	153½	155	153¾	155	+ ½	154	156	81
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126½	126½	126½		125¾	127	139
Delaware, Lack. & West	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞	161⅞		161½	162	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅜	49⅛	49¼	906
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	16⅞	18½	16⅞	17⅞	+ ⅞	17⅜	18	12,707
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	96	96	96	96	−1½	95½	98	50
Erie	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛		15⅛	15¼	3,966
Erie 1st pf	40¼	40¼	39	40		39½	40½	403
Erie 2d pf	24	24	24	24		24	25	433
General Electric	37¾	38½	30¼	37⅜	− ⅛	37¼	37½	37,135
Iowa Central pf	35½	37	35½	37	+2	37	37½	541
Laclede Gas	28	28	28	28		27½	28	700
Laclede Gas pf	81	81	81	81		80	84	100
Lake Erie & Western	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜	19½	20	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅜	71¾	73	10
Lake Shore	147½	147½	147½	147½	− ½	146	149	190
Louisville & Nashville	53	53¾	53	53⅜	+ ¾	53⅜	53¾	4,995
Manhattan Con	106¼	106¼	105½	105⅝	+ ⅛	105	105¾	760
*Metropolitan Traction	105	105½	105	105½	+3	105	..	250
Michigan Central	94	94	94	94	−3	..	..	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	80	80	80	80		79	80½	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	50	50	50	50		49¾	50½	800
Minnesota Iron	68¾	69	68¾	69	− ½	68½	69½	810
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜	28¾	29	725
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛	23⅝	24	1,175
*National Lead Co	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+1⅛	24¼	25	200
New-York Central	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜		97½	98	416
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅜		..	..	..
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	26½	26½	26½	26⅜	− ⅛	26½	26¾	450
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛	5⅜	5⅝	320
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4	4		3¾	4⅛	300
Northern Pacific pf	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ⅛	16⅜	16¾	735
Ontario Mining	14	14	14	14	+1	13	..	28
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾		14⅜	14⅝	105
Oregon S. L. & U. N	4	4	4	4		4⅜	4¾	10
Pacific Mail	25⅞	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	+ ¼	26⅛	26¼	1,000
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅝	12⅛	12¾	2,610
Quicksilver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛	..	2½	300
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	− ¼	113¼	116	100
St. Paul & Duluth	26	26	25	26	−1½	26	28	400
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½	89	91	8
Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛	19¼	20	300
Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛	9¼	9¾	125
Southern Railway pf	30¼	31	30¼	31	+ ¾	30⅜	31¼	775
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30½	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼	30⅝	30⅞	1,825
Union Pacific, t. r	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛	7⅞	7⅞	450
United States Cordage, t. r	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛	5⅛	5⅜	100
United States Cordage pf., t. r.	10	10	10	10	− ½	10¼	11	25
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜	20½	21½	245
*United States Leather	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛	9⅝	9¾	100
*United States Leather pf	61	61½	60¾	61⅜	+ ⅜	61⅛	61½	3,743
United States Rubber pf	27	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜	26	27	556
United States Rubber pf	83½	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ¾	84	86	3
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		6⅞	7	100
Wabash pf	18	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛	18⅛	18⅜	700
Western Union Telegraph	85	85¾	85	85⅝	+ ⅜	85⅜	85½	2,760
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅝	10⅜	11	1,925
Total sales								203,466

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	69⅛	69¼	69⅛	69¼	..	69⅛	69¼	50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix	.04	.04	.04	.04	..	..	..	1,000
*Unlisted.								

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	109	N Y, Chic & St L 4s 10,000	104½
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co certfs 8,000	78⅞	North Pac 1st Coup 4,000	117
At, T & S F gen 4s, when issued 75,000	80	North Pac 3d Coup 3,000	82½
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s, when issued 15,000	80¼	Nor Pac col 1st nts 8,000	88¾
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s, when issued 6,000	80⅜	1,000	89
Atch, Top & S F 2d 1,000	89	6,000	88⅞
North Pac Cons 5s 10,000	45¾	North Pac Cons 5s 1,000	89
10,000	45⅞	10,000	45¾
10,000	46	10,000	45⅞
22,000	45⅝	13,000	45⅝
10,000	45⅝	46,000	45⅝
Northern Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	94	Trust Co certfs 2,000	45¾
Ohio & Miss 1st Springfield Div 2,000	104½	10,000	45½
5,000	105¼	5,000	45⅝
Oregon Improvement 1st 2,000	84	Trust Co certfs 1st installment paid 10,000	32
Oregon Short Line 4s 4,000	113¼	Phila & Reading gen 4s Trust Co certfs 3,000	78½
2,000	113⅝	Pittsburg Junction 1st 2,000	124
5,000	113⅝	Pitt, P & Fairp't 1st 5,000	80
Oregon Short Line 6s 2,000	84	Pittsburg & Western 1st 11,000	70½
Phila & Reading gen 4s Trust Co certfs 3,000	78½	Rich & Danville 6s 5,000	118
Pittsburg Junction 1st 2,000	124	Rio Grande Western 1st 1,000	76¼
Pitt, P & Fairp't 1st 5,000	80	St L & Iron M 5s 1,000	79½
Pittsburg & Western 1st 11,000	70½	St L South 2d Inc 6,000	31
Rich & Danville 6s 5,000	118	St Paul M & M 1st Montana Cen 5s 3,000	101
Rio Grande Western 1st 1,000	76¼	Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs 1,000	39½
St L & Iron M 5s 1,000	79½	9,000	40½
St L South 2d Inc 6,000	31	So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	95¼
St Paul M & M 1st Montana Cen 5s 3,000	101	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 7,000	90¾
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs 1,000	39½	Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000	90¾
9,000	40½	1,000	90¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	95¼	49,000	90½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 7,000	90¾	2,000	90¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000	90¾	1,000	90¾
3,000	90½	10,000	91
1,000	90¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000	23¾
49,000	90½	Tol, St L & K City 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	75
2,000	90¾	Union Elev 1st 6s 30,000	99
10,000	91	5,000	99¾
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000	23¾	Union Pacific 1st, 1898 Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 1,000c	96½
Tol, St L & K City 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	75	Union Pacific 1st, 1890, Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 1,000c	96¼
Union Elev 1st 6s 30,000	99	Union Pacific 1st, 1898 Trust Co certfs 2,000	96¼
5,000	99¾	17,000	112½
Union Pacific 1st, 1898 Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 1,000c	96¼	1,000	112¾
Union Pacific 1st, 1890, Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 1,000c	96¼	16,000	112½
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st 13,000	38¼	Oregon S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs 24,000	68
1,000	38⅛	30,000	68¼
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs 4,000	30⅞	2,000	68¼
Utah Southern G M 3,000	68	5,000	68¾
Wabash 1st 5s 10,000	107¼	People's G & C Chic 2d Gtd 6s 1,000	104
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 1,000	75	Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st installment paid 10,000	32
West Shore gtd 4s Registered 4,500s3	105¾	Pittsburg & Western 1st 11,000	70½
West N Y & Penn gen 1,000	47¾	Rich & Danville 6s 5,000	118
3,000	47½	Rio Grande Western 1st 1,000	76¼
Wheeling & L E 1st 1,000	102½	St L & Iron M 5s 1,000	79½
		St L South 2d Inc 6,000	31
		St Paul M & M 1st Montana Cen 5s 3,000	101
		Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co certfs 1,000	39½
		9,000	40½
		So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	95¼
		South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 7,000	90¾
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000	90¾
		1,000	90¾
		49,000	90½
		2,000	90¾
		10,000	91
		Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000	23¾
		Tol, St L & K City 1st Trust Receipts 2,000	75
		Union Elev 1st 6s 30,000	99
		5,000	99¾
		Union Pacific 1st, 1898 Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 1,000c	96¼
		Union Pacific 1st, 1890, Trust Co certfs ex matured coups 1,000c	96¼
		U P, Denver & Gulf 1st 13,000	38¼
		1,000	38⅛
		U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs 4,000	30⅞
		Utah Southern G M 3,000	68
		Wabash 1st 5s 10,000	107¼
		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 1,000	75
		West Shore gtd 4s Registered 4,500s3	105¾
		West N Y & Penn gen 1,000	47¾
		3,000	47½
		Wheeling & L E 1st 1,000	102½

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¾, to 79⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 54¾; Erie second consols, ⅛, to 75; Illinois Central, ¼, to 99¼; Reading, ¼, to 6; Atchison, ¼, to 16½, and Erie, ⅛, to 16¼. Declined—New-York Central, ¼, to 100; Canadian Pacific sold at 57. British consols advanced ⅛, to 109¾ for money and 109 15-16 for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £85,797 in the last week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability, which last week was 61.84 per cent., is now 62.47 per cent., compared with an advance from 67.69 per cent. to 70.04 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

LONDON, March 12—5 P. M.—Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 11-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 80c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 63¾.

PARIS, March 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 4,025,000f in gold and a decrease of 650,000f in silver.

BERLIN, March 12.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable April 15. Transfer books will close March 20 and reopen April 1.

—The P. Lorillard Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 1. Transfer books will close March 25 and reopen April 1.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	147	149½	Mex. Cent	11¼	11⅝
Alb. & Sus	175	..	Mex. N. ctfs	1¾	2
A. & T. H	60	..	M. & S. L	20	21
Am. Coal	116	..	M., L. & T	12	12¾
Am. Express	111	113	Mobile & O	22½	24
Ann Arbor	10	12	N., C. & St. L	68	85
Ann Arbor pf	25	28	*N. Lead pf	86⅝	87
Am. T. & C.	91	95	N. Lin. Oil	16	18
At. & Pac	½	¾	Nat. Starch	5	9
B. & S. I. pf	38	43	N. St. 1st pf	40	50
B. A. L. pf	104	106	N. St. 2d pf	15	25
Bruns. Co	⅝	1	New Cent. C	7	8½
B., R. & P. pf	..	55	N. J. Cent	106	106¾
B., C. R. & N	70	80	N. England	40	50
Can. Pacific	55	56½	N. Y. & N. H	177	180
Ced. F. & M	..	9	N. Y., C. & St. L	12½	13½
Cent. Pac	15	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	75
Chi. & Alton	155	159	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf	56½	57½
Chi. & E. Ill	43	44	N. Y., C. & St. L. Co	157½	160
C. & E. I. pf	98	101	Q'silver pf	..	14½
C. & Pitts	160	..	Rens. & Sar	182	..
C. & I., Dev	3	3½	Rio G. W	..	16
C. & H. Coal	3½	4	Rio G. W. pf	..	43
C. H. V. & T	..	16½	St. L. S. W	5	5¼
C. H. V. & T. pf	..	55	St. L. S. W. pf	11	12
C. & E. I. Inc	60	70	S. J. & G. I	½	..
I., Ill. & I	..	35	St. P. & Om	40	41
I. Steel Co	65	72	S. P. & O. pf	124	126
Int., Con. & Ins	..	..	S. P., M. & M	109	113
Iowa Cent	25	..	Tex. Pacific	8¾	8¾
Kan. & Mich	7	9½	T. P. L. Tr	6¼	9
K. & D. M	3	4	Tol. & O. C	30	37
K. & D. M. pf	15	17	Tol. & O. C. pf	65	75
Keo. W	30	35	T., P. & W	7¼	..
Long Island	81	84	U. P., D. & G	4	4¼
L., N. A. & C. pf	20½	22½	U. S. Ex	40	46
L., S. L. & T	..	½	U. & B. R	151	..
Man. Coal	104	..	Wells-F. Ex	95	100
Mah. C. R. pf	106	..	W. U. Beef	8¾	9¾
Man. Beach	7	9	W. & L. E. pf	37	39
Md. Coal pf	50	60	Wis. Cent	3½	4½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref	116	117	115⅞	116⅞	6,620
Am. Tobacco	79½	80⅜	78¼	79⅞	32,370
At., Top. & S. F.	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	40
Balt. & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16¼	10
Chi. Gas	67⅛	67⅞	66¾	67⅛	1,450
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	71⅞	72¾	71⅞	72½	1,870
Chi., Bur. & Q.	77¼	78¼	77¼	77⅝	4,150
Chi., M. & St. Ps.	77⅛	78	77⅛	77⅞	7,620
Cent. of N. J.	107	107	107	107	20
Dis. & C. F.	17	18½	17	17⅞	1,450
General Electric	37⅝	38¾	36⅞	37¼	6,270
Louis & Nash.	53	53¾	52⅞	53⅜	1,320
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	600
National Lead	25	25	25	25	40
Nor. Pacific pf	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	220
N. Y., L. E. & W.	15	15	15	15	20
Phila. & Read.	12	12¼	12	12	2,380
Term. Coal & I.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	100
U. S. Leather pf	60¾	61⅝	60¾	60¾	560
Western Union	85	85⅞	85	85½	570
Wheel. & L. E.	10	11	10	11	240
Total sales					66,610

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d	26½	26½	26¼	26½	$19,000
Nor. Pac. 3d	82½	82½	82½	82½	2,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc	32	32	32	32	5,000
Texas Pacific 2d	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	5,000
U. P. & D. G. 1st	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38¾	8,000
Total sales					$39,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Crown Point	.40	.40	.34	.34	2,200
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	175
Creede & C. C.	.07	.07	.07	.07	400
Croesus	.03	.04	.03	.04	800
Isabella	.54	.54	.54	.54	200
Pharmacist	.16	.16	.15	.15	800
Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Savage	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Victor	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	200
Total sales					5,175

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65	65⅜	64¼	64⅜	555,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.14	.15
Belcher	.20	.20
Best & Belcher	.66	.66
Bodie Consolidated	.18	.20
Bulwer	.22	.22
Challar	.48	*.46
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.55	1.55
Crown Point	.32	.43
Gould & Curry	.30	.31
Hale & Norcross	1.05	*1.15
Mexican	.54	*.54
Ophir	1.20	1.25
Potosi	.43	*.42
Savage	.31	.31
Sierra Nevada	*.61	.63
Union Consolidated	.54	.55
Utah	.07	.10
Yellow Jacket	.33	.33
*Asked.		

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 12.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.67	.61
Anaconda	.69	.68
Portland	1.43	1.42
Argentum	.60	.60
Isabella	.53½	.53
Union	.51	.48
Consolidated	.18	.18
Pharmacist	.14½	.14½
Work	.16	.16
Alamo	.07	.07
Mount Rosa	.15	.15
Blue Bell	.07½	.06½
Silver State	.01½	.01½
Golden Fleece	1.55	1.55

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, March 12.—Bay State Gas and General Electric preferred were the features today. Rumors of a gas consolidation scheme advanced Bay State Gas to 11¼, but free offerings depressed it to 10½. General Electric preferred rose 5, to 70, and the trading was fairly good. Bell Telephone was strong at 203, and Erie Telephone sold at 60. Boston and Albany weakened ¼, to 212. Boston and Lowell was steady at 206. New-Haven and Hartford was quite active, rising a point, to 179.

Montana, Butte, and Pioneer led the mining list, with Butte the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,300,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds; and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that, in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock, and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

Memphis & Charleston R. R. Co.

BOND AND STOCKHOLDERS.

The undersigned Committee, representing the General Mortgage Bondholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, after careful consideration, have decided not to accept the plan for the reorganization of said Railroad Company, presented by Messrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Frederic Cromwell, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Edward N. Gibbs.

All bond and stockholders of said Company are requested not to deposit under said plan, as another plan, purely in the interest of the security holders of this Company, is in course of preparation.

Dated March 6th, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
Committee.

PATRICK CALHOUN,
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Counsel.

To the Stockholders OF THE Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the previous notice of this committee, dated February 5, 1896, there have been deposited upward of 226,700 shares of the stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company out of a total issue of 240,000 shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that further deposits of such stock with THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, No. 36 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, or its agent, the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, may be made, **upon payment of the assessment of $6 per share** on or before **MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896**, after which date no further deposits will be received except in the discretion of the committee and upon payment of a **penalty of $1 per share**, in addition to the above-mentioned assessment of $6 per share.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
Chairman.

W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, New-York City.

New-York, March 3, 1896.

The undersigned Trustee under an Indenture securing the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of THE FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY (guaranteed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company), will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest), to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1896. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1896, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1896, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, New-York, March 4, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable from the earnings and profits of the CITY LINE, on the 1st day of April next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2, 1896.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

March 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the preferred stock and of TWO DOLLARS per share on the common stock of this company, payable on the 20th of April next, at the office of the company, 42 Wall St., New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 23d of March at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 21st of April next.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,

March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN,

March 9th, 1896.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1st, 1896, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M., Wednesday, March 25th, 1896. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., April 1st, 1896.

MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 7th March, 1896.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on that date, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 14th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th day of April next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NORTH SHORE TRACTION COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. (semi-annual) on the preferred stock of this company, payable on April 1st, 1896, to shareholders of record of March 16th, 1896. Transfer books close March 16th and reopen April 2d, 1896. Checks will be mailed.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Vice Pres. and Treas.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New-York, March 10th, 1896.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, April 4th, 1896. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 14th, at noon, and reopen on Wednesday, March 25th, 1896.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO., DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, March 11, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on March 24, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY C. DARRAGH, individually, and as administrator with the will annexed of CATHARINE DARRAGH, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RYAN, James A. Ryan, Delia Flood Darragh, John Darragh, the name John being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff and such name being designed as the child of Charles M. Darragh and Delia Flood Darragh, whose sex is unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown to the plaintiff having or claiming an interest in and to the premises sought to be partitioned and described in the complaint and supplemental complaints, such unknown persons being herein described as the husband or wife, heirs at law, next of kin, personal representatives, devisees, grantees, or assigns, if any, of said John Darragh, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as above stated, are unknown to the plaintiff; Caroline Darragh, Charles Darragh, Tessie Darragh Nugent, Henry Darragh, Alexander Darragh, Joseph Darragh, Bessie Darragh, Rose Duffin, Henry McAleenan, William H. Chaddick, as administrator of the estate of Charles M. Darragh, deceased, and Joseph A. Goulden, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Catharine Darragh, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in the City and County of New-York.—Second supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, except William Ryan, James A. Ryan, Rose Duffin, and Joseph A. Goulden, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Catharine Darragh, deceased: You are hereby summoned to answer the second supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 21st, 1896.

A. OLDRIN SALTER.
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants, Delia Flood Darragh, John Darragh, the name John being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, and such name being used to designate the child of Charles M. Darragh and Delia Flood Darragh, whose sex is unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown to the plaintiff having or claiming an interest in and to the premises sought to be partitioned and described in the complaint and supplemental complaints, such unknown persons being herein described as the husband or wife, heirs at law, next of kin, personal representatives, devisees, grantees, or assigns, if any, of said John Darragh, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as above stated, are unknown to the plaintiff; Caroline Darragh, Charles Darragh, Tessie Darragh Nugent, Henry Darragh, Alexander Darragh, Joseph Darragh, Bessie Darragh, William I. Chaddick, as administrator of the estate of Charles M. Darragh, deceased:

The foregoing second supplemental summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 31st day of January, 1896, and entered that day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, the second supplemental summons and complaint in this action having been heretofore filed in said Clerk's office, to wit, on the 21st day of January, 1896.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following-described property: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth, now Twentieth, Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map entitled "Map of property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Henry H. Leeds, David A. Comstock, John R. Peterson, Absolom Peterson, John Browner, and Jacob Browner," and filed on the first day of December, 1834, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lots Numbers 157 and 158; and taken together are bounded and contained as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 28th Street distant 500 feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Sixth Avenue and said 28th Street; running thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence westerly and parallel with 28th Street about 31 feet to land belonging to —; thence southerly along said land to the northerly line of 28th Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of 28th Street 29 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Charles Darragh by William, V. Brady and wife by deed dated October 23rd, 1845, and recorded in the Register's office, New-York County, in Liber 468 of Conveyances, Page 118.—Dated New-York, January 31st, 1896. Yours, &c.,

A. OLDRIN SALTER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
f7-1aw6wF 140 Nassau Street, New-York City.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 12th day of November, 1895.—Present, Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the CHRISTIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The petition of John M. Perry, Alfred S. Orchard, and Edward T. Cockey, being all the Trustees of the Christie Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, and the schedules thereto annexed having this day been presented to this court, and it appearing thereby that the case is one of those specified in Section 2,419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and a copy of said petition and schedules and due notice of this application having been duly served on the Attorney General, now, on motion of Mathias Abbot & Perry, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before this court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at chambers thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 25th day of March, 1896, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause, in the newspaper published in Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, and also in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, published in the City and County of New-York.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE.
Ent. mh6-1aw4wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THE GEORGE L. COLGATE COMPANY, a domestic corporation lately doing business at No. 136 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, to present their said claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Percy L. Klock, the duly appointed assignee of the said The George L. Colgate Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21st, 1896. PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee.

CHARLES DE HART BROWER, Attorney for Assignee, 10 Wall St., N. Y.

f21-1aw6wF&ap3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, dated February 17, 1896, I will, on and after April 1, 1896, at my office—40 Wall Street, New-York City—pay to the holders thereof the amounts ratably due out of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises, on the first consolidated mortgage bonds of the South Carolina Railway Company issued under the mortgage dated November 1, 1880, according to the terms of the final decree of Foreclosure and Sale filed November 23, 1892, in the case of FREDERICK W. BOUND against THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS.

New-York, Feb. 25, 1896.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Special Master.

f26-2aw4wW&F.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore doing business in the City of New-York under the firm name of TURNER, MANUEL & CO., has been dissolved by the death of Horrice Manuel, one of the general partners therein, and has discontinued its business within the State of New-York, and

Whereas, the undersigned, among whom are included the only surviving general partner of said copartnership, have formed a new limited copartnership, and intend to continue the business conducted by said first-mentioned copartnership, and therein to use the said firm name of TURNER, MANUEL & CO., and

Whereas, A majority of the surviving members of said first-mentioned copartnership have consented, in writing, to the use of said firm name as aforesaid;

Now, therefore, We, HENRY M. ODDIE, whose place of abode is East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, whose place of abode is Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York; WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, whose place of abode is Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, whose place of abode is Buffalo, Erie County, New-York, do hereby certify, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same, that we are the persons now, and hereafter, intending to carry on the business of brokers in stocks, bonds, and securities under the said firm name of Turner, Manuel & Co., and that our principal place of business will be in the City of New-York and State of New-York.—Dated, New-York, March 4th, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL.
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.

In presence of F. C. CANTINE.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 4th day of March, 1896, before me personally came Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, proven to me satisfactorily to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument by the oath of Francis C. Cantine, who, being by me duly sworn, said that he was acquainted with the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, and knew them to be the same persons described in and who executed said instrument, and thereupon the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson severally acknowledged before me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned. CLARENCE A. COAN,

Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed N. Y. Co.

We, the undersigned, Henry M. Oddie of East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey, and Archibald Turner of the City of New-York, State of New-York, being a majority of the members and the survivors of the late limited copartnership of Turner, Manuel & Co., hereby consent to the use of said firm name of Turner, Manuel & Co. by the new limited copartnership to be formed by Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, and William G. Damerel as general partner, and Edward H. Hutchinson as special partner.—Dated New-York, March 4th, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE.
ARCHIBALD TURNER.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this fourth day of March, 1896, personally appeared before me Archibald Turner and Henry M. Oddie, to me known, and known to me, to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

WILLIS VAN VALKENBURGH,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.
mh6-1aw4wF

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Chief Commissary, 39 Whitehall St., New-York, Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 33½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 33c, elevator; 1,000 bushels low mixed at 38c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 38½@39c, elevator; 1,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 38c, elevator; 2,000 bushels ungraded white at 37c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 3 white at 37½c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 39c, delivered....Receipts, 61,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 164,934 bushels....Clearances hence, 134 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 111,557 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ½c lower and steady at the decline, with only a light local trade.... Spot were dull and easier....Sales, 55,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26⅜@27c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 26c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 2 mixed, 25½@25¾c for 40,000 bushels; No. 3, 24¼c for 11,000 bushels; rejected white, 24¾@25c for 3,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22½c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 26@26½c; track white, 27@29c for 26,000 bushels....Receipts, 108,000 bushels; exports, 30 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	73
April	....	.. @..	73⅝
May	780,000	71¾@71 15-16	71⅞
June	15,000	70⅝@70⅞	70⅝
July	315,000	70 11-16@71½	70⅝
Total	1,110,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	38
May	40,000	35⅞@36¼	35⅞
June	....	.. @..	36¼
July	30,000	36⅝@37¼	36⅞
Total	70,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	25¼
May	10,000	25¼@25 5-16	25¼
No. 2 White—			
March	....	.. @..	26¾
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Market quiet and prices rather easy; sales, 120,400 bbls, including of city mills 3,100 bbls patents, 5,200 bbls clear, and 100 bbls fine at quotations; 2,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.70@$3.75, 1,050 bbls Winter straights at $3.75@$3.80, 150 bbls No. 1 at $3.10, 150 bbls patents at $3.85, 150 bbls clear at $3.50, and 150 bbls bakers' extra at $3....Arrivals, 13,900 bbls and 17,106 sacks; exports, 3,011 bbls and 9,815 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,062 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.60@$2.90.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 1 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 78c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

SCHOOL BONDS OF THE CITY OF YONKERS.

Issued to the Board of Education.—Sealed proposals are invited for all or any part of $81,000 4 per cent. registered bonds, interest April and October 1st, denominated as follows: One bond, $1,000, payable April 1, 1925, and sixteen bonds, $5,000 each, one payable each year commencing April 1, 1910, and ending April 1, 1925. These bonds are issued in conformity with the provisions of Section 26, Laws of 1881, and Chapter 49 of the Laws of 1894, also with resolutions passed by the Common Council March 9, 1896. The right is reserved to reject any, a part, or all bids, which will be opened in the Board Room, High School Building, Wednesday, March 18, 1896, at 8 o'clock P. M. Bonds will be dated April 1, 1896, and will be ready for delivery at the office of the Board of Education on or before date, at 11 o'clock A. M., and must be paid for by certified check to the order of the Treasurer of the City of Yonkers.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for School Bonds," and addressed:

ANDREW S. BRONWELL,
WILLIAM B. EDGAR,
CHARLES H. FANCHER,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, March 10th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, April 9, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, vinegar, salt, soap, candies, canned articles, chocolate, gelatine, tapioca, flavoring extracts, olives, oil-olive, sauce Worcestershire, spices, pipes, tobacco, toilet soaps, kitchen and laundry materials, thread, stationery, brushes, chamois skins, handkerchiefs, matches, paper-toilet, towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of domestic production and manufacture. For such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked: "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 9, 1896, and addressed to the undersigned, THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, 39 Whitehall St., New-York, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices, by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896, and then opened for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months commencing July 1, 1896, and fresh potatoes and fresh onions, respectively, during five months commencing July 1, 1896: Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willet's Point, N. Y. Proposal will be also received stating price at which contractor will deliver to the commissary fresh beef to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened April 15, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col., A. C.-G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard," to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINE, Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock M., March 16, 1896, for a steam fire engine. Government reserves right to reject all or any proposal therefor. Information can be had on application to Major ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets, with Light Speculation.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—Cotton Easy—Coffee Higher.

There was less activity in the grain markets as outside news was scarce, and the business confined to local scalpers, with a generally weak feeling at the close, and lower prices Provisions were lower, and had only a moderate demand. Cotton was unsettled and lower on free realizing. Coffee gained a few points on foreign buying, but was quiet.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	70	@	79¼
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25½	@	25¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.00
Flour, straights, Winter	3.65	@	3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	7¾	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.00	@	10.50
Lard, Western steam	5.55	@	..
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter creamery, fancy	22	@	..
Sugar, granulated	5	@	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾	@	13⅞
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼	@	10¾
Copper, lake	11	@	..
Lead	3.10	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were less active, with the trading chiefly on local account, and the close weak at ½@¾c decline, through easier cables, lower Western markets and local realizing.... Spot was in active export demand at ½c decline. Sales, 272,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 240,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, and 32,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 1¼@1½c over May, free on board, afloat, according to delivery....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2¾c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 28,261 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 112,115 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 39,637 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and ½@¾c lower, with wheat and the West, closing weak....Spot was scarce and firm at a slight decline, with options. Sales, 19,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 33½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 33c, elevator; 1,000 bushels low mixed at 38c, elevator; 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 38½@39c, elevator; 1,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 38c, elevator; 2,000 bushels ungraded white at 37c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 3 white at 37½c, elevator, and 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 39c, delivered....Receipts, 61,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 164,934 bushels....Clearances hence, 134 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 111,557 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ½c lower and steady at the decline, with only a light local trade.... Spot were dull and easier....Sales, 55,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26⅜@27c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 26c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 2 mixed, 25½@25¾c for 40,000 bushels; No. 3, 24¼c for 11,000 bushels; rejected white, 24¾@25c for 3,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22½c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 26@26½c; track white, 27@29c for 26,000 bushels....Receipts, 108,000 bushels; exports, 30 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	73
April	....	.. @..	73⅝
May	780,000	71¾@71 15-16	71⅞
June	15,000	70⅝@70⅞	70⅝
July	315,000	70 11-16@71½	70⅝
Total	1,110,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	38
May	40,000	35⅞@36¼	35⅞
June	....	.. @..	36¼
July	30,000	36⅝@37¼	36⅞
Total	70,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	25¼
May	10,000	25¼@25 5-16	25¼
No. 2 White—			
March	....	.. @..	26¾
Total	10,000		

FLOUR—Market quiet and prices rather easy; sales, 120,400 bbls, including of city mills 3,100 bbls patents, 5,200 bbls clear, and 100 bbls fine at quotations; 2,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.70@$3.75, 1,050 bbls Winter straights at $3.75@$3.80, 150 bbls No. 1 at $3.10, 150 bbls patents at $3.85, 150 bbls clear at $3.50, and 150 bbls bakers' extra at $3....Arrivals, 13,900 bbls and 17,106 sacks; exports, 3,011 bbls and 9,815 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,062 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.60@$2.90.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 1 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Number of Lots, Dwellings, Business Property, and Flats Sold—In the Auction Room.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, for the St. Luke's Hospital Trustees, to Mrs. Helen J. James, at $70,000, the lot, 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, 325 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The old administration building on part of the St. Luke's Hospital plot is to be torn down.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers and E. F. Hamilton & Co. have resold, at an advance, for Frederic T. James, to John J. Burton, 11 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, one of the three-story and basement nineteen-foot brownstone dwellings purchased by Mr. James a few days ago.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth has sold, for the D'Brien estate, to Mandelbaum & Levine, the property at 226 to 236 West Thirty-second Street, 125 by 98.9, with four-story brick dwellings in front and coal yard in the rear.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Levine have also bought the five-story brick building 63 Irving Place, southwest corner of Eighteenth Street, 27.6 by 100, and, from Charles F. Southmayd, the four-story brick buildings, with stores, 774 to 782 Eighth Avenue, east side, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, 109 by 100.

Mr. William M. Ryan has sold, to Benjamin Blum, the two-three-story brick dwellings 515 and 517 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 18 by 100.10, at an advance over $8,275, at which price they were knocked down to L. A. Wagner at the Kaufman partition sale on Feb. 20.

Mr. A. Wirth has sold, to A. Jonas, at $45,000, the two new five-story brick flats 3 and 5 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, each 25 by 99.11.

Mr. William Picken has sold, to S. H. Stone, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 256 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 17 by 55 by 100. Mr. Stone has sold the three-story business building at the southwest corner of Lewis and Broome Streets, 25 by 90.

Messrs. Underhill & Francis have sold for J. R. Franklin to T. Wyman Porter, at about $60,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 15 East Fifty-sixth Street, 22.11 by 100.5.

Mrs. Josephine Schmid has sold to Under Sheriff Henry H. Sherman the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 1,388 Lexington Avenue, 22.8½ by 110, which was recently occupied by Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

Mr. Patrick McMorrow has exchanged the st. Lawrence apartment house, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 95 by 100, on the valuation of $300,000, with the Chesebrough estate, for the block front on Central Park West, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets.

Mr. J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for Giblin & Taylor to T. G. Dockstader the unfinished three-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 120 feet west of West End Avenue.

At auction in the Trinity Building sales-room yesterday Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold by trustee's order to Sonn Brothers, at $46,350, the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 49.4½ by 100, with two four-story brick store tenements on the avenue, and three three-story brick dwellings on the street. The same firm sold the property at auction about twenty years ago.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Mary L. Higgins, at $20,100 and $11,000, respectively, the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 263 and 265 Avenue B, east side, beginning 90.5 feet south of Sixteenth Street, respectively 27.6 and 15 by 88.

The auction sales for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William A. Woodworth, referee, Lot 179 of the Arden property at William's Bridge.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emmet R. Olcott, referee, 678 Convent Avenue, east side, 690.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,920; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 129 to 137 West Eighteenth Street, a five-story brick stable, by Benjamin Altman of 25 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 35 and 37 West Third Street, two seven-story brick office buildings, by Jacob Hirsh of 43 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; cost, $500,000.

Worth Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, two two-story frame dwellings, by Walter E. Andrews of 752 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

No. 37 Stanton Street, a six-story brick flat, by G. and W. Bieber of 116 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $16,000.

Arthur Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, by Robert F. Shiel of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 51 Crosby Street, a seven-story brick warehouse, by Julia Knapp of West Brighton, S. I., owner; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 171 and 173 Sixth Avenue, by Rhinelander estate of 155 West Fourteenth Street, owner, alterations to a three and four story brick dwelling, store, &c.; cost, $1,400.

First Avenue, east side, from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth Streets, by the City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $700.

Nos. 71 to 75 Oliver Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a three-story brick and stone school; cost, not estimated.

No. 63 East Seventy-sixth Street, by Robert Jacob of Flushing, L. I., owner, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, not estimated.

No. 53 East Eighty-third Street, by the estate of John A. Sturtevant, Boston, Mass., alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 12.

98TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; Eliza Jacobs, individually and as executrix, to Rosalie Lewisohn $20,000

145TH ST, n s, 209 ft w of Boulevard, 14.9x99.11; George B. Nicholson and wife to Walter R. Comfort 14,000

113TH ST s s, 70 ft e of Manhattan Av, 60x100.11; Francis M. Jencks and wife to F. L. Smith 1

132D ST, s s, 217 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Anna Larney to Francis H. Molloy 13,250

161ST ST, s s, 370 ft w of 10th Av, 40x199.10 to 160th St; Gideon L. Knapp to Shepherd Knapp, 1-3 part 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Harry K. Knapp, 1-3 part 1

11TH AV, or Boulevard, w s, 1,936.3 ft s of 155th St, 100x175; 165th St, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 83.11x25.4x88.4x25; 10th Av, w s, 99.11 ft s of 161st St, 27.8x251.4x0.1x250; 10th Av, w s, 50.3 ft n of 160th St, 22x412.6x22x412.6; 160th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 220x91.1x221.4x—; 10th Av and 160th St, n w corner, 50x125; 161st St, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 20x86.9x20.1x88.11, and 161st St, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x97.3x25.2x100; Gideon L. Knapp to Harry K. Knapp, 1-3 part 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Shepherd Knapp, 1-3 part 1

165TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 50x63.6x50.6x70.3; William R. Knapp and others to Christine Hansson 1

STRONG AV, n s, 225.11 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x82.11; Bridget Knox to Kate C. Somers 1

ARCULARIUS PLACE, s s, 282 ft w of Walton Av, 25x120x25.6x112.3; Ellen F. Gannon and another to Mary E. McNamara 2,450

WEST FARMS to King's Bridge Road, s e s, Lot 3, map of Belmont village, 60x160 to Adams Av; John H. V. Arnold and wife to Esther E. Arnold 1

WORTH AV, e s, 60 ft s of Fitch St, 97x irregular; Wilbur McBride, referee, to Lawrence McGrath and wife 5,700

DEY ST, 64; George W. Todd to Sherwood E. Ferris 20,000

HAMILTON ST, s s, 34 and 36; Reuben Sattenstein and wife to Elizabeth Hall .. 1

ALBANY ST, n s, 52 ft w of Washington St, 26x68; Matilda Jackson to Simon P. Flannery 10

68TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5; Samuel Uhlfelder and wife to Peter Wagner and another 100

90TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 200x100.8; Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors, to Jacob M. Newman 84,000

71ST ST, 224 East; Hattie Manheims to Charles Cahn and wife 18,000

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 180th St, 50x100; Christian Trinks and wife to John Theurer 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 200 ft n of 170th St, 35.5x171.7x24.9x174.8; Moses Green and wife to Annie F. Vreeland 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 200 ft n of 170th St, 35.5x100; Annie F. Vreeland to Charles H. Thornton and another 100

COTTAGE GROVE AV, n e corner line of McGraw estate, 38.6x108.4x67.2x111.11; John S. Mapes and wife to Louis Wechsler 800

LOTS 65 to 68 and 71 to 74, map of S. L. Haight; David L. Gluck to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 1

13TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x103.3; Jacob Cohn and another, executors, to Samuel A. Tuska and another .. 19,000

32D ST, 324 West; William N. Hoes, referee, to Samuel Warwick 12,250

8TH AV, 331; Josephine Ury and others to Alice Dowling 1

94TH ST, n s, 318 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8; Christina Link to E. J. Stewart 1

56TH ST, 79 East; Samuel F. Paul, as executor, to Samuel A. Tucker 1

BEEKMAN and Mitchell Places, n w corner, 19x80; Robert C. Rome and wife to Lizzie Doran 1

2D AV, 1,248; William Naftal and wife to Ignatz Bodenstein and wife 6,000

4TH AV and 72d St, n e corner; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 33,000

72D ST, n s, 20 ft e of 4th Av, 20x102.2; same to same 25,000

122D ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Hassell and wife to Joseph Murphy, Jr. 1

109TH ST, 62 and 64 East; Peter Kearney to Margaret T. Kearney 1

109TH ST, 26 East; Samuel H. Gainsborg and wife to Balzer Danner and wife 31,000

8TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; William F. Koerner and wife to Regine Dinkelspiel and another 1

Recorded Leases.

BLEIER, Josephine, to Samuel Josephs & Co.; 520 and 522 East 81st St, 1 year. $3,400

HIRSH, Jacob, to Morris Gelb; 61 East 8th, 5 years 900

LEVIN, Anna, to Bennetto Punzello and wife; 86 James St, 5 years 2,340

LIVINGSTON, Robert I., and another, executors, to William G. Flammer and another, executors; e s of 6th Av, 80.5 ft s 43d St, 20x75; 21 years 925

NOLL, Louis, to Ludwig Rensmann; 149 1st Av, 5 years 720

NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING Company; annex to The Electrical Review, 13 Park Row, 5 years 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Esther E., to Elvina Mataran; s e s of road from West Farms to King's Bridge, Lot No. 3, map of Belmont Village, 5 years 3,000

BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph B., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 152 to 156 Wooster St, 3 years 70,000

CONKLING, Ella S., to Howard R. Martin; n s of 68th St, 100.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000

CAHN, Charles, and wife to David Cahn; 224 East 71st St, 3 years 3,000

DOWLING, Alice, to Sue S. Oatman; w s of 5th Av, 82.8 ft n of 26th St, 3 years 25,000

DETTNER, George, and wife to Regina Hafferberg; 966 Denman Place, or 160th St, 3 years 3,000

DAGGETT, Mary Jane, to George W. Dayton; 96 Watts St, 1 year 325

ERGENS-CHAEFFTER, Jospeh E., to Katharind Riesz; n s of 111th St, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 2,500

FARRELL, John, to Walter G. Schuyler and another, trustee, &c., of John Farrell; n s of 94th St, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 6 months 3,265

GANNON, Ellen F., and husband to Jennie L. Simons; e s of Arcularius Place, 307 ft w of Walton Av, 1 year 1,060

GOLDSMITH, Gabriel, and wife to Matilda Salomon; 26 to 30 Bleecker St, and 318 and 320 Mott St, 1 year 10,000

HEATHER, George, and wife to Alice Adams; n s of 97th St, 51ft w of Central Park West, installments 3,500

HANSSON, Christine, to George W. Van Slyck; s s of 165th St, 266.8 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 5,000

SAME to Luther Kountze, executor, &c., of M. Ward; s s of 165th St, 283.4 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 5,000

SAME and husband to George W. Van Slyck; s s of 165th St, 266.8 ft w of 10th Av, 7 months 284

HEROLD, Katie, and others to Mary L. Baisley; s s of 6th St, Lot 119, map of Unionport, 3 years 1,000

HALL, Elizabeth, and husband to George B. Turrell; 34 and 36 Hamilton St, 1 year 11,450

JOHNSON, George F., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n corner of Leggetts road, or lane, and Southern Boulevard, 38 987-1000 acres, 1 year 125,000

KEYS, Edward, and wife to William Sundheimer; s s of 51st St, 221 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

KRAM, Rosie, to Marie E. Jacobson; Lot 904, map of estate of Henry Rutgers, deceased, Seventh Ward, lease, 1 year .. 1,500

LEVIN, Saville and Anna, to Solomon Bachrach; 79 Division St, 1 year 2,000

MURPHY, Joseph J., to Joseph Hassell; n s of 122d St, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years 3,000

McCULLOUGH, Mary R., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 2d Av, 49.4 ft s of 33d St, 1 year 11,000

McMANN, Amanda, to John H. Odell; s s of 105th St, 181.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 10,000

McNAMARA, Mary E., to Ellen F. Gannon; s s of Arcularius Place, 282 ft w of Walton Av, 3 years 550

McGRATH, Lawrence, and wife to Ronald K. Brown and others, trustees; e s of Worth Av, 60 ft s of Fitch St, 3 years .. 3,831

NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Meyer A. Bernheimer and others, executors, &c., of Isaac Bernheimer; n s of 90th St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years 33,250

SAME to same; n s of 90th St, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years 33,250

POLLACK, John J., and wife to Martin Rickerson; n e s of Minetta Lane, 80 ft s e of 6th Av, 1 year 1,500

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and Louis Wirth and wives to Edwin B. Meeks, executor of Joseph W. Meeks; 5th Av, n e corner of 132d St, 3 years 29,000

SAME to same; e s of 5th Av, 25 ft n of 132d St, 3 years 18,000

SAME to same; e s of 5th Av, 49.11 ft n of 132d St, 3 years 18,500

ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to John T. Ferry and others, trustees of Edwin D. Morgan, deceased; n s of 52d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, (four mortgages,) 5 years .. 116,000

STEWART, Elizabeth J., to Christina Link; n s of 94th St, 318 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 8,000

SMITH, Frank L., and wife to Vincent M. Wilcox, trustee of Harmon K. Wells; n s of 112th St, 86.8 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years 9,000

SAME to William W. Johnson and John Jardine, trustees of L. H. Johnson; n s of 112th St, 70 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years 9,000

SMITH, Frank L., and wife to the New-York Academy of Sciences; s s of 113th St, 70 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years .. 9,000

SCOTT, Catherine M., to Regine Bunzl; 532 Hudson St, 3 years 10,000

SATTENSTEIN, Reuben, and wife to Mary A. Lockman; 83 East Broadway, 8 months 2,000

SAME to same; 49 Ludlow St, 8 months. 2,000

SAME to same; 55 Hester St, 8 months.. 2,000

THEURER, John, to Christian Trinks; e s of Wadsworth Av, 25 ft s of 180th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years 4,000

TUSKA, Samuel A., and Gustave R., to George F. Canfield, trustee of Albert W. Canfield; n s of 133th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 10,000

VREELAND, Anne T., to Moses Green; e s of Webster Av, 200 ft n of 170th St, 1 year 2,700

WARWICK, Samuel, and wife to New-Jersey Agency Company; s s of 32d St, 233.4 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 8,000

WAGNER, Peter, and Robert Wallace to Samuel Uhlfelder; s s of 68th St, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 51,000

WOODWARD, Charles S., to Elbert O. Smith, Jr.; n w s of Johnson Av, Lot 119, map of East Tremont, 1 year 2,500

WILSON, William C. G., to Mary F. Sinclair; Lots 136 to 141, map of Woodlawn Heights, 3½ months 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BILLINGS, Sarah J., to Augustus H. Hall. $1,500

BROWN, Almira J., to Romonia A. Shortwell 1,536

DOOLAN, Adaline A., to Almira J. Brown 1,000

GROSSMAN, Rosie, to Frances Hein .. 3,600

KING, Philip, to executors, &c., of Henry Donald 4,000

SCHOPECK, Fedor and Mathilde, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 6,000

SOLOMON, Matilda, to David Stelner .. 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to National Savings Bank of Albany, (two assignments) 19,000

SAME to Ada M. Faye 6,500

SAME to Horace Anderson, trustee of Ransom M. Hernandez, (two assignments) 20,000

SAME to Excelsior Savings Bank 20,000

WILLIAMS, Rosa, to John H. Thorn ... 100

WAGNER, Charles, to Philip Kling 4,000

Lis Pendens.

140TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of Lenox Av, 75 ft front; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Paul P. Todd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 154th St, 25 ft front; Eugene L. Bushe, executor, against Esther E. Barron and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

57TH ST, 414 East; Katherine Elias against Josephine Elias and others, (dower.)

36TH ST, 63 West; Sarah J. Burby against Rachel G. Grunhut and others, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

143D ST, s s, 120 ft w of College Av, 60.6x114.7; Gustave W. Brenneman against Anna Kreutzberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

30TH ST, 11 East; Dowd & Maslen against Alice P. Butman, owner and contractor. $1,701

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 75 ft s of 1st St, 50x100; Frederick J. McGraw against Amy J. Hallock, owner and contractor .. 6,000

BLOCKS bound by 160th and 162d Sts, Jumel Terrace, and Edgecomb Road; Charles H. Lilly against Lilla J. Earle, owner and contractor 75

HUGUENOT ST and Pell Place, s w corner, 100x66.8; Albert H. Woolley against Margaret M. Cunningham, owner and contractor 1,277

Powell Murder Suspects Explain.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 12.—Theodore Tilly and Stephen Davis of Lattingtown were arraigned before District Attorney Noble to-night, to give an account of their movements Saturday and Sunday. They are the white man and negro who had breakfast in Lantier's restaurant, this city, Sunday morning, and whose actions gave rise to the impression that they might know something about the murder of Stephen Powell of Hempstead. Tilley said he came here Saturday night with Davis and spent the night with Tilley's mother at 172 Kent Street, Greenpoint. Both men gave such a clear account of their movements that the District Attorney will probably order them discharged to-morrow.

Many Forfeited Recognizances.

The Sheriff yesterday received from District Attorney Fellows twenty-five executions against various persons on forfeited recognizances, the amounts ranging from $50 to $5,000.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 154—Mary B. Campbell, administratrix, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. I. E. Thames.—In error to the Court of Common Pleas of Charleston County, S. C. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 841—John H. Ward, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. Race Horse.—Argument continued by Mr. Attorney General Harmon for the appellee and concluded by Mr. Willis Van Devanter for the appellant.

No. 141—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Argued by Mr. Louis D. Brandies for the appellant and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the appellee.

The day call for Friday will be: Nos. 142, 143, 146, 147, (and 148,) 150, 151, 153, 155, 157, (and 158,) and 159.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

157—Scheuer vs. Muller. 118—Hine vs. New-York and Bermudez Company. 119—Atlantic Trust Company vs steamship Vigilancia. 120—Atlantic Trust Company vs. steamship Alliance. 122—Hahn vs. Erhardt. 123—Erhardt vs. Hahn. 124—United States vs. Johnson. 125—Troy Laundry Company vs. Adams Laundry Company. 128—Kilmer Manufacturing Company vs. Griswold. 130—Kent vs. United States. 131—Talbert vs. schooner C. P. Minch. 132—Canadian Pacific Railroad vs. Clark. 135—Morris vs. steamship Alvah. 137—Matter of Knickerbocker Towage Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Court opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M.

Motion Calendar.—Adjourned—1—United States vs. Joint Traffic Association. 2—Scottish Union and National Insurance Company vs. Mohlman Company. 3—Edison & A. E. Dick Company vs. Lawton. 4—Shaw Electric Crane Company vs. Shriver. 5—Scottish Union and National Insurance Company vs. Mohlman Company. 6—Same vs. same.

Noticed.—7—Ringelman vs. Masucci. 8—Trowbridge vs. Baker. 9—Darrah vs. Brown. 10—Simplex Dairy Company vs. Cole. 11—Goodenough vs. Cary. 12—Dobson vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 13—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 14—Hewitt vs. Manhattan Railway. 15—Voight vs. Evening Post Publishing Company. 16—National Folding Box and Paper Company vs. Elsas. 17—Cook & Bernheimer Company vs. Ross & Kearny. 18—Clark vs. Clemore. 19—Ryan vs. Hoffman. 20—City of Baltimore United Breweries, Limited, vs. Wyatt. 21—Hoschke vs. Schellhase. 22—Morehead vs. Striker. 23—Voight vs. Evening Post Publishing Company.

Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Press Publishing Company vs. Monroe—Judgment affirmed. Fearing vs. Glenn; Glenn vs. Porter—Judgments reversed.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

—Charles S. Hine vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Argued by Brainerd Tolles for appellants, C. N. Boyce, Jr., for respondent.

The day calendar for Friday is: Nos. 478, 1095, 1107, 1112, 445, 479, 480.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

Nos. 24, 25, 26, 30, 22, 19, 6, 33, 14, 34, 35, 37, 38.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J. Motions.

Demurrers.—No. 138. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 1542, 1749, 1798, 1238, 660, 1409, 1423, 1673, 1616, 1790. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 7062, 7558, 7265. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 950, 1854, 1118, 1739, 1515, 1456, 1865, 47, 840. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 1604, 2158, 1204, 1693, 2118, 2141. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: August R. Schabehar, Schuyler Walden, Henry F. Rohn, Margaret P. Meldrum, Margaret White, Eugene D. Bager. At 2 P. M.: Valentine Straus, Emelie Graf, Leoine Boaz, Daniel J. McGrory.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. Nos. 932, 930, 81, 171, 372, 810, 3011½, 394, 1050½, 1053, 1054, 1062, 1064, 552, 877, 3702, 292, 3486, 3145, 969, 1000, 956, 4048½, 3023½, 1058, 1060, 1061, 4070, 1158, 1159. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 957, 1044, 1022, 1147, 1151, 1154, 1065, 1100, 1123, 1106, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1170½, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 675½, 687, 730, 844, 862, 863, 782, 3537, 678, 988, 765½, 767, 925, 679, 821, 848, 17, 764, 858, 921. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 3886, 3225, 3759, 3748, 3119, 4045, 3803, 3549, 3781, 3885, 3881, 2249, 2250, 2251, 3338. Clear.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Phillips & Downs—Edward L. Heydecker. Matter of Hunter, Clarke & Jacob—Austen G. Fox. Goodhue vs. Wesselman—Frank A. Acer. Obry vs. Cassie—Morris Cukor. Myer vs. Hayward—George W. Albright. King vs. Kallman—Philip M. Kopper. Livingston vs. Andifred—John H. Rogan. Coleman vs. Hart—Hamilton Odell. Di Miranda vs. De Carrillo—Emmet R. Olcott. Reinhardt vs. Reynolds—Henry P. McGown.

Beekman, J.—Greene vs. Greene—Franke G. Wild. Appleby vs. Nelson—Henry A. Robinson.

Lawrence, J.—Lingsweiler vs. Loeb—Charles W. West.

Davy, J.—Carey vs. Carey—Herbert E. Kinney.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—First National Bank of Fishkill Landing vs. John W. Hotaling—Ezekial Fixman.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Arnold Thayer vs. William B. Wilson—Leon R. Sanders.

Van Wyck, C. J.—John Eichler Brewing Company vs. Emma Hines—Charles W. Ridgway. Pulsometer Steam Pump Company vs. Andrew Dow—George Leventritt. Charles Powell vs. Peter Claus—Louis H. Hahlo.

Had to Anchor the Schooner.

NORTHPORT, L. I., March 12.—The three-masted schooner Cavalier, from Haiti to New-York, loaded with logwood, became unmanageable while beating against the northwest gale this afternoon off Eaton's Neck, and finding the vessel was drifting toward the big reef the Captain anchored. The schooner lies abreast the lighthouse, and is surrounded by rocks. As the wind is dying out she is not considered in danger. The Captain has telegraphed to New-York for the assistance of a tug.

Doctors Start on a Trip South.

Health Officer Doty and Dr. Charles E. Lockwood of 34 West Thirty-eighth Street started yesterday on a trip which will take in Memphis, Texas, Mexico, and Havana. Dr. Doty's purpose is to investigate the sanitary conditions of various points which he and Dr. Lockwood will visit. At Havana Dr. Doty will consult with Dr. Burgess of the United States Marine Hospital Corps as to the best way of keeping contagious diseases out of this port.

Crushed by a Chopping Machine.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 12.—John Broderick, a wheelwright, employed by the Consumers' Coal and Ice Company, was fatally injured this afternoon by a heavy wood-chopping machine, which was being moved on Brady Brother's dock, falling upon him and crushing his chest and abdomen. He died half an hour later in the Bayonne Hospital.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor OF THE Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,

THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY

consisting of

Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as

Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av., AND 5 and 7 West 17th St., northwest corner

5th Av. and 17th St.

FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE, 9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

174 WEST 94TH ST.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.

The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE

By John S. Sutphen, Trustee, 160 West 72d St., Nos. 911, 915, and 917 7th Av.; No. 174 West 58th St.; Nos. 627, 629, 631, 637, 639, 641, 643, and 645 West 42d St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.

D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

NUTLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Houses for sale and to let. Apply to MACY & DONALDSON, opp. Nutley Station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INS. CO. BUILDING, Madison Ave., N. E. Cor. 23d St.

OFFICES FOR RENT

in this new and elegant building; large and small, single or en suite, at rents from $200 up. APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, 1 MADISON AV. (5107)

MONTAUK BUILDING,

Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane; a large bright basement, one entire floor and several small offices to let in this new fire-proof building. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET. To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

TO LET. FACTORY BUILDING, NOS. 405 & 407 WEST 29TH ST., near 9th Av., 3-story, 50x98.9; elevator, gas engine, shafting, belting, &c. Particulars of STRONG & IRELAND, 60 LIBERTY ST.

ENTIRE FIVE-STORY BUILDING, SOUTHeast corner Liberty and Church Sts., size 25x85, to lease for a term of years, or will erect an 8 or 10 story building to suit tenant. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"THE CENTRAL,"

68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH. One apartment, seven light rooms and bath; references required. See janitor.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

155 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—Medium size 4-story house to let at $1,300. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway, or 659 5th Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport, Mass.; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; bathrooms; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

Investors, Operators, Speculators—

all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—MARIE LOUISE HALL and JOSEPH HALL, as committee of the person and property of Thomas H. Hall, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM S. WATSON and ELIZABETH B. WATSON, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 18th day of February, 1896, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 47th Street, distant from the northwesterly corner of 6th Avenue and 47th Street 40 feet, westerly; thence, running northerly, parallel with 6th Avenue, 80 feet; thence westerly, parallel with 47th Street, 20 feet; thence southerly, parallel with 6th Avenue, 80 feet, to the northerly line of 47th Street, and thence easterly along said line 20 feet to the place or point of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of the dwelling house erected on said lot of land being party walls, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, February 25th, 1896.

WILLIAM G